

Daily Report

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General

Li Xiannian Appoints Ambassadors

OW091755 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1454 GMT 9 Sep 87

[Text] Beijing, 9 Sep (XINHUA) — In accordance with the NPC Standing Committee's decision, PRC President Li Xiannian appoints and removes the following ambassadors:

1. Appointment of Liu Hua [0491 5478] as the PRC ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Turkey.

Removal of Zhan Shiliang from the post of PRC ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Turkey.

2. Appointment of Hui Zhen [1920 7201] as the PRC ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of the Sudan.

Removal of Liu Hua from the post of PRC ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of the Sudan.

3. Appointment of Ni Zhengjian [0242 2398 1696] as the PRC ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to New Zealand.

Removal of Zhang Longhai from the post of PRC ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to New Zealand.

4. Appointment of Qin Hua [4440 5478] as the PRC's permanent representative (ambassadorial title) to the UN Office in Vienna and other international organizations.

Removal of CAO Guisheng from the post of the PRC's permanent representative (ambassadorial title) to the UN Office in Vienna and other international organizations.

5. Appointment of Zhou Yang [0719 7122] as the PRC ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Ireland.

Removal of Xing Zhongxiu from the post of PRC ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Ireland.

6. Appointment of Zhan Shiliang [6124 0013 0081] as the PRC ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Arab Republic of Egypt.

7. Appointment of Lu Zongqing [7120 1350 0615] as the PRC ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Barbados and concurrently the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Antigua and Barbuda and to Grenada.

8. Removal of Ni Zhengjian from the post of PRC ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Cooperative Republic of Guyana.

Foreign Ministry News Conference

Missile Attack, Kuwait

OW091126 Beijing XINHUA in English 1121 GMT
9 Sep 87

[Text] Beijing, September 9 (XINHUA) — "China is opposed to the extension of the Iran-Iraq War to a third

country and regrets that the non-belligerent country of Kuwait was attacked by missiles," a Chinese foreign ministry spokesman said at the weekly news briefing here this afternoon.

Asked about China's comments on the recent missile attack on Kuwait, the spokesman said, "we are very much concerned about the renewed tension in the Gulf." "We once again call upon the parties concerned to exercise restraint and refrain from doing anything that will further aggravate the situation," he added.

Iraqi, Gambian Visits

OW091102 Beijing XINHUA in English 1059 GMT
9 Sep 87

[Text] Beijing, September 9 (XINHUA) — A delegation of the Iraqi National Assembly led by Dr. Sa'dun Hammadi, president of the assembly, and a delegation of the Gambian parliament led by House Speaker (Momodou Baboucarn N'jie) will arrive here on September 10 and 14 respectively for a goodwill visit to China as guests of China's National People's Congress Standing Committee.

This was announced here this afternoon at the weekly news briefing by a Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman.

Barco's Cancelled Visit

OW091120 Beijing XINHUA in English 1116 GMT
9 Sep 87

[Text] Beijing, September 9 (XINHUA) — Colombian President Virgilio Barco Vargas will not be able to pay the state visit to China scheduled to start tomorrow because of his illness, a Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman announced at a weekly news briefing here this afternoon.

The spokesman said the Colombian Government informed the Chinese side yesterday that President Virgilio Barco Vargas had been hospitalized due to illness while visiting Seoul and he would not be able to pay the state visit to China scheduled to start on September 10.

Chinese President Li Xiannian has sent a telegram to President Barco expressing concern about the latter's illness and his wish for Barco's speedy recovery, the spokesman said.

'Roundup' Views Kohl-Honecker Talks

OW091230 Beijing XINHUA in English 1207 GMT
9 Sep 87

["Roundup: Talks Between Two Germanys Prove Fruitful (by Xia Zhimian)" — XINHUA headline]

[Text] Bonn, September 8 (XINHUA) — Democratic German Leader Erich Honecker ended his political talks with Federal German Chancellor Helmut Kohl today, with both visitor and host believing that important progress was made.

Informed sources said, although the two met several times before, Honecker and Kohl were reserved and serious at the outset of their first formal talks but later became active and harmonious.

Their three meetings in the past two days gave the leaders a better understanding of each other. Honecker, chairman of the State Council of Democratic Germany, became the first top leader of Berlin to visit Federal Germany when he started his five-day visit Monday.

The leaders further established the principle of seeking common ground despite their differences in matters between the two countries. Both agreed that the discord should not hurt cooperation.

Neither downplayed their differences. They agreed that Democratic Germany's communism and Federal Germany's capitalism are incompatible as "fire and water." The neighbors also faced up to the fact they belonged to rival military blocs.

Despite the differences, they agreed they should treat each other reasonably. Federal German President Richard Von Weizsacker said they should not try to undermine the other's loyalty to its system or bloc but work together to benefit mankind.

In diplomatic relations, both reaffirmed that the two Germanys share a common responsibility for peace and that war should not be allowed to break out on German soil. The leaders emphasized the need to play their role in disarmament negotiations in Geneva and Vienna and make full use of the "fair opportunity" of a U.S.-Soviet breakthrough in reducing medium-range missiles to promote disarmament.

Honecker and Kohl agreed to continue their own dialogue on disarmament. The two Germanys, suggested a Bonn politician, should act as "peace preachers" to the superpowers. This represents a common desire of some politicians in the nations where so many missiles are deployed.

In bilateral relations, the Germanys will open a new cooperative area with new agreements on environmental protection, science and technology and radiation protection.

Some of the most immediate cooperation items are linking their electricity transmission networks and electrifying railway line between Federal Germany and West Berlin. Democratic Germany agreed to consider all cooperative items in environmental protection suggested by Federal Germany.

The two sides made a breakthrough on travel. Minister of the Federal Chancellor's Office Wolfgang Schaueble announced after the talks that 1.2 million non-pensioners from Democratic Germany will visit Federal Germany this year, twice as many as last year. Bonn is particularly satisfied with this result.

But the most important achievement of Honecker's visit is that the two Germanys have expressed their determination to remove obstacles to the development of good neighbourliness.

Honecker was welcomed with the same flag raisings, the same anthems playings and the same military guards of honor as marked the late Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev's arrival in Federal Germany. These diplomatic niceties are a big concession on the part of Federal Germany which did not regard its neighbor as an independent foreign state.

Many Federal German newspapers have noted Bonn's mixed feelings about the visit. It is pleased about better relations but unhappy about the reality of a divided Germany.

Democratic Germans needed some courage to accept Bonn's selection of the federal minister of intra-German relations, instead of foreign minister as its chief negotiator. They needed forbearance to listen to their host's call at banquets for reunifying Germany, dismantling the Berlin Wall and ending its policy of allowing border guards to shoot as citizens trying to flee to the West.

The determination and the courage showed by both Bonn and Berlin during this significant event has impressed people deeply.

UN Envoy Meets Israeli Official

OW091008 Beijing XINHUA in English 0952 GMT
9 Sep 87

[Text] United Nations, September 8 (XINHUA) — At the request of Israel for talks on the Middle East issue, Chinese Permanent Representative to the United Nations Li Luye met here today with Abraham Tamir, director general of the Israeli Foreign Ministry.

The Chinese ambassador reiterated the consistent principles and stance of the Chinese Government on a full and just settlement of the Middle East problem.

He reaffirmed China's support for holding an international conference on the Middle East problem under the auspices of the United Nations and for the right of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) to participate in the conference with other parties concerned.

United States & Canada

Qian Qichen Meets U.S. Officials

OW090958 Beijing XINHUA in English 0942 GMT
9 Sep 87

[Text] Washington, September 8 (XINHUA) — China's Vice Foreign Minister Qian Qichen discussed disarmament and other issues while meeting with U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency Director Kenneth Adelman today.

Qian will meet other senior government officials during his four-day visit to Washington.

Qian arrived in the American capital September 7 after heading China's delegation to the U.N. Conference on Disarmament and Development in New York and a working visit to Canada.

Soviet Union

Inland River Trade With Soviets

OW090747 Beijing XINHUA in English 0630 GMT
9 Sep 87

[Text] Beijing (CEI) — China has recently resumed inland river trade with the Soviet Union, which had been suspended for more than 20 years, and has imported some Soviet timber.

The first Chinese vessels sent by the Heilongjiang Transport Bureau on the Songhua River to carry the timber arrived at lower Leninskoye Port in the Soviet Union July 25. Representatives from the Shipping Management Bureau of Heilongjiang Province, China Timber Import and Export Corporation and the Ministry of Light Industry aboard the ships held talks with their Soviet partners on details of the deal.

On July 28, the first batch of 811 cubic meters of timber arrived in Dongjiang Port near Jiamusi City, Heilongjiang Province. The deal is the first part of a five-year plan agreed by both sides to exchange 100,000 tons of soybean and timber each year. This year, 57,000 cubic meters of timber are expected to be imported by China by the end of October.

Northeast Asia

Wang Discourages Japan-Taiwan Ties

OW091455 Tokyo KYODO in English 1445 GMT
9 Sep 87

[Text] Beijing, Sept. 9 KYODO — The honorary president of the China-Japan Friendship Association called Wednesday for Japan to liquidate its ties with Taiwan.

Wang Zhen also said it is important to know how to assess Japan's aggression against China in the past. He made the remarks at a banquet in honor of Saburo Tsukamoto, leader of Japan's No 3 opposition party, the Democratic Socialist Party.

Tsukamoto arrived here earlier in the day on an eight-day visit to China, heading an eight-member delegation.

Wang said there have sometimes occurred incidents in Japan which run counter to the 1972 Shanghai Communiqué and the 1978 Peace and Friendship treaty. The Shanghai Communiqué restored diplomatic ties between Japan and China.

China will closely watch these moves, which hinder the stable development of Sino-Japanese relations, Wang said.

Wang was apparently referring to a Japanese high court ruling which awarded to Taiwan the ownership of a student dormitory in Kyoto, called Kokaryo.

China has strongly reacted to the decision, which it says recognizes "two Chinas" and runs counter to the Shanghai Communiqué.

Tsukamoto told the banquet he will help promote friendship between Japan and China on the basis of the Sino-Japanese rapprochement in 1972.

Tsukamoto will meet senior leader Deng Xiaoping on Friday and Sun Pinghua, president of the China-Japan Friendship association on Thursday.

Tsukamoto and his group will return to Tokyo September 16.

Li Peng Meets Japanese Delegation

OW091128 Beijing XINHUA in English 1123 GMT
9 Sep 87

[Text] Beijing, September 9 (XINHUA) — Chinese Vice-Premier Li Peng met here today a delegation from Hitachi Corporation of Japan led by General Manager Katsushige Mita.

The delegation is here attending an international exhibition on telecommunications, office automation and computer.

Near East & South Asia

Commentary on Bombings, Pakistan

HK091245 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
6 Sep 87 p 6

["Commentary" by Staff Reporter Shi Zongxing (0670 1350 2502): "A View on the 'Donkey Bomb'"]

[Text] Islamabad, 2 Sep — Using "car bombs" is a common occurrence in terrorism today. But using "donkey bombs" is something the writer has heard of for the first time.

The Pakistani *Muslim Journal* reported on 31 August: A time bomb carried by a donkey exploded in an Afghan-Pakistani border area several days ago. The time bomb was hidden in the pack of firewood on the donkey's back. As eyewitnesses said, the donkey was not led by anyone but was walking on its own from Afghanistan to Pakistan. On its arrival near a village, the time bomb exploded. There is no need to talk about the fate of the donkey. Fortunately, there were no casualties. The local inhabitants called this incident a "donkey bomb."

This "donkey bomb" incident was nothing in comparison with the bomb tragedies that have recently taken place in succession in several major cities in Pakistan. But it has strongly revealed a problem: The Kabul regime and its supporters are racking their brains in their effort to threaten Pakistan with terrorism.

For the last 7 years, the Kabul regime and its supporters have overtly and covertly tried to intimidate Pakistan into changing its principled stand on the Afghanistan issue. Until the end of last year, they did not stop imposing military pressure on Pakistan by flagrantly bombarding and shelling the Pakistani border areas. Since the beginning of this year, and in particular since

the March indirect Geneva talks came to a deadlock, they have kept dispatching a large number of special agents to Pakistan to create vicious bomb explosions, first in border cities like Peshawar and Quetta and then in hinterland cities including Karachi, Lahore, and Rawalpindi. Explosions always occurred in densely populated public places. According to incomplete statistics, 50 explosions took place in the first 8 months of this year, leaving some 170 people dead and several hundred others wounded. In recent months, Pakistani security organs have arrested about 30 Kabul special agents and discovered some demolition equipment.

Public opinion refers to these demolition activities as the "Moscow" terrorist tactics in the Afghan war." A recent article in the Pakistani *National News* revealed that the perpetrators are Kabul special agents and the controller behind the scenes is the Soviet Union. "The KGB is playing its role through the Kabul secret police." As pointed out by some foreign diplomats, these terrorist activities are aimed first at creating an atmosphere of terror among the Pakistani people, arousing dissatisfaction with the government's existing foreign policy, and forcing the government to change its stand; and second at sowing discord and hatred between the Pakistani people and the Afghan refugees, in attempt to place the latter in an embarrassing position. There were also foreign diplomats who said that these terrorist activities are actually a "concealed war," through which Moscow is trying to get something it cannot obtain from the battlefields.

Soviet military aggression against Afghanistan has caused harm to many people. Tens of thousands of Soviet soldiers in Afghanistan have died, over a million of Afghan people have been plunged into an abyss of misery, and thousands of Pakistani people have died innocently. Although the new Soviet leaders admitted long ago that the war in Afghanistan is a "bleeding wound," it has not made up its mind to cure the "wound" so far. Instead, it has continued to increase bloodshed incidents and create new tragedies by launching military attacks and carrying out terrorist activities. It is generally believed that these Soviet atrocities do not enjoy popular support.

Ni Zhifu Meets Kuwaiti Unionists

OW092025 Beijing XINHUA in English 1349 GMT
9 Sep 87

[Text] Beijing, September 9 (XINHUA) — Ni Zhifu, president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, met and gave a dinner for a trade union delegation from Kuwait led by Rashid al-Hujailam, chairman of the Kuwaiti General Labor Federation, here tonight.

The Kuwaiti visitors arrived here Tuesday.

Yemeni Delegation Appraises Reforms

OW091244 Beijing XINHUA in English 1236 GMT
9 Sep 87

[Text] Sanaa, September 9 (XINHUA) — An Arab Yemeni official, who just returned from a visit to China, has praised China's current policy as "wise and correct".

Abdullah Abdul Salam Sabra, member of the Permanent Committee of the Arab Yemeni People's General Congress (PGC), told the press today that China has developed and changed rapidly in recent years and the reality has proved that the existing policy of China is wise and correct.

The cordial relations between Arab Yemen and China will be further developed, he expected.

Sabra headed a PGC delegation to visit China from August 24.

Zhao, Gandhi Exchange Greetings

OW100329 Beijing XINHUA in English 0040 GMT
10 Sep 87

[Text] New Delhi, September 9 (XINHUA) — India and China, being two great nations in the world, should "play a greater role" in Asian and global affairs, Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi said here this evening.

Gandhi made these remarks in a meeting with Chinese Ambassador Tu Guowei in the prime minister's office here. The meeting that lasted for half an hour was held in a friendly atmosphere.

In the meeting, the Indian prime minister requested Tu Guowei to convey his regards to Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang. Prior to this, Tu Guowei conveyed Zhao's greetings to Gandhi.

Past Envoys on Nepalese King's Visit

OW081305 Beijing XINHUA in English 1018 GMT
8 Sep 87

[Text] Katmandu, September 8 (XINHUA) — The forthcoming visit of the royal couple of Nepal to China will further consolidate the friendly ties between the two countries, which are based on mutual understanding, according to five former Nepalese envoys to China.

They shared the opinion in interviews carried by the local English-language daily, *The Rising Nepal*, today concerning King Birendra and Queen Aishwarya's visit to China, which is scheduled to begin on September 14.

Keshar Bahadur K.C., who served as the first Nepalese ambassador to China during 1961-65, said that the two countries have signed many agreements and Beijing has provided considerable assistance to the development of Nepal.

Ranadhir Subba, who stayed in China for nearly nine years as Nepalese envoy from 1965, said that there has always been good understanding between the two countries about each others' aspirations.

K.B. Rana served as Nepalese ambassador to China between 1972-76. he found that China has the feelings that Nepal should become self-sufficient.

Professor Yadunath Khanal was in China between 1978 and 1982 as ambassador. He said that Chinese Economic Assistance to Nepal was considerable, but even more important is the political level of understanding which exists between the two countries.

Guna Shumsher J.B. Rana, who came back from China last year after serving a four-year diplomatic mission, said that the support extended by China to Nepal's proposal that Nepal be declared a zone of peace is an example of political understanding.

West Europe

Thatcher 'Pleased' With Relations

OW101132 Beijing XINHUA in English 1120 GMT
10 Sep 87

[Text] London, September 9 (XINHUA) — British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said here today relations between Britain and China are going well.

While meeting with China's new Ambassador to Britain Ji Chaozhu, who arrived August 27, Thatcher said friendship between Britain and China is important to her country.

"I am pleased with the way things are going," she added.

UK To Invest in Petrochemical Base

OW070835 Beijing XINHUA in English 0558 GMT
7 Sep 87

[Text] Beijing (CEI) — The London KT Group plans to invest two billion U.S. dollars in the construction of a petrochemical base near Dapengwan in Shenzhen within four years, according to an agreement with the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone.

The petrochemical base will include a refinery with a yearly production capacity of 7.5 million tons and a polyethylene plant with a yearly production capacity of 300,000 tons, as well as several other petrochemical works with a total production of 9.17 million bbl of oil.

The SEZ will provide for land, while the KT Group will raise funds, supply techniques and market the products outside China, according to the initial agreement.

Sino-UK Joint Trade Talks Slated

OW090708 Beijing XINHUA in English 0655 GMT
9 Sep 87

[Text] Beijing (CEI) — Sino-British talks on economic and trade cooperation have been scheduled for Tianjin this October.

A delegation of the British-China Trade Association recently visited China, and delegates talked with representatives of China's enterprises on the possibilities of

cooperation in the machine, automotive, metallurgical, electronics, light, chemical and communications industries.

Over 70 business people from 25 British companies will meet with Chinese participants to discuss 100 cooperative projects involving imports from Britain, investment, technological transfer and import-export trade.

Wan Li Meets With French Delegation

OW091058 Beijing XINHUA in English 1052 GMT
9 Sep 87

[Text] Beijing, September 9 (XINHUA) — Chinese Vice-Premier Wan Li met a delegation from the region of Bretagne of France led by president of the regional council Yvon Bourges here today.

Zhou Nan Meets Spain's Ordenez

OW100848 Beijing XINHUA in English 0645 GMT
10 Sep 87

[Text] Madrid, September 9 (XINHUA) — Spain's Foreign Minister Francisco Fernandez Ordenez today met with visiting Chinese Deputy Foreign Minister Zhou Nan to discuss topics of mutual interest and the international situation.

Zhou arrived here on September 6 and leaves for Malta tomorrow.

Rong Yiren Meets Austrian Journalists

OW100630 Beijing Xinhua in English 0531 GMT
10 Sep 87

[Text] Beijing, September 10 (XINHUA) — Rong Yiren, vice-chairman of China's National People's Congress Standing Committee, met with a group of Austrian journalists headed by Ulrich Brunner, chief editor of the Austrian radio, here today.

Minister Zou Meets FRG Scholars

OW041700 Beijing XINHUA in English 1449 GMT
4 Sep 87

[Text] Beijing, September 4 (XINHUA) — Zou Jiahua, minister in charge of China's Machine-Building Industry Commission, met and gave a dinner for scholars from Federal Germany in the Great Hall of the People here today.

The guests have come to participate in the third international CASCO (Siemens Computer User Society in China) symposium and make a tour of China.

PRC-FRG Military Parachuting Contest

OW051406 Beijing XINHUA in English 1401 GMT
5 Sep 87

[Text] Chengdu, Sichuan Province, September 5 (XINHUA) — The Sino-Federal German military parachuting friendship tournament inaugurated here today.

It is the second time for the guest team to participate in the tournament in China.

A total of 16 male and female parachuters, nine from China and seven male athletes of Federal Germany will compete in the two-day tourney.

Zhang Taiheng, deputy commander of the Chengdu Military Area Command, and Colonel Joachem Geyer, defence attache of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany in Beijing, attended the opening ceremony.

Sino-FRG Computer Symposium Held

OW071046 Beijing XINHUA in English 1032 GMT
7 Sep 87

[Text] Beijing, September 7 (XINHUA) — Computer experts from China and the Federal Republic of Germany are discussing how to better use Siemens computers in industry, and how to develop more cooperation possibilities.

In recent years, China has imported over 30 larger computers manufactured by the Siemens Corporation.

The symposium, sponsored by the Siemens Computer User Society in China (CASCO), will run until September 11.

'China Center' To Open in Frankfurt

HK090658 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English
9 Sep 87 p 2

[By staff reporter]

[Text] China will set up a "China Centre" in Frankfurt to promote economic, trade and technical exchanges with West Germany and other Western European countries.

The centre will become a window on China, showing various goods for export, said Wei Mingyi, deputy general manager of the China International Trust and Investment Corporation (CITIC).

It will not only serve financial and commercial institutions but also will foster Sino-West German co-operation in culture and art, science and technology, education, and health.

CITIC and the China Huayang Technology and Trade Corporation will be in charge of the construction and management of the centre, Wei said.

China has already established 17 representative offices in Frankfurt, he said.

Wang Chuanshan, general manager of the Huayang Corporation, said China would send a group of technicians to be trained in West Germany to manage the centre.

China and West Germany will hold further talks about establishing the centre in Frankfurt in December.

Nuclear Societies Sign Cooperation Pact

OW092026 Beijing XINHUA in English 1504 GMT
9 Sep 87

[Text] Beijing, September 9 (XINHUA) — The Chinese Nuclear Society and the European Nuclear Society signed an agreement on cooperation here today, aiming

at enhancing mutual understanding and technical exchanges and cooperation so as to promote the development of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

The agreement was signed by Vice-President Peng Shilu, Secretary General Lu Guangyi and Deputy Secretary General Xu Honggui, of the Chinese Nuclear Society, and President R. Caro, Vice-President J. van Dievoet and Leo Bindler, member of the steering committee, of the European Nuclear Society.

According to the agreement, the two sides will promote establishment of contacts between members of the two societies for the purpose of exchanging information and experiences, jointly sponsor large international meetings, provide special pages to each other's journal, assist in facilitating exchange visits, promote interchange of technical information, journals and periodicals, and inform each other, in advance, of its sponsored academic meetings.

Secretary General Lu Guangyi told XINHUA that his society has signed a number of cooperation agreements with some nuclear societies under the European Nuclear Society, exchanged visits and conducted technical exchanges about nuclear technology transfer and nuclear safety.

Turkish Premier Awards PRC Firms

OW100350 Beijing XINHUA in English 2339 GMT
9 Sep 87

[Text] Istanbul, September 9 (XINHUA) — Turkish exports this year are expected to amount to 9 billion U.S. dollars, an increase of 18 percent over last year.

This was announced today by Turkish Premier Turgut Ozal at a gathering here to honor foreign and Turkish firms which have made contributions to boost Turkish exports.

A Chinese company and sixteen other foreign firms as well as 284 Turkish firms were awarded with medals for their contributions.

The China National Metals and Minerals Import and Export Corporation was awarded because it has helped to export 400,000 tons of Turkish steel worth some 95 million U.S. dollars.

This is one of the measures taken by the Turkish Government to encourage its exports.

Turkish exports have expanded rapidly in the past few years, thanks to the policy of the Turkish Government. Turkey's exports stood at only 2 billion dollars in 1980.

Exchange Agreement Signed With Finland

OW050714 Beijing XINHUA in English 0706 GMT
5 Sep 87

[Text] Stockholm, September 4 (XINHUA) — China and Finland signed an exchange program today in Helsinki for culture, education and science in 1988 - 1990 between the two countries.

The program was signed by Liu Deyou, head of the Chinese cultural delegation and vice minister of culture, and Kalervo Siikala, chief of the International Department of the Finnish Ministry of Education, on behalf of their respective governments.

The Chinese delegation arrived in Finland on September 1 at the invitation of the Finnish Ministry of Education and is scheduled to leave for Luxembourg Sunday.

East Europe

Sino-Romanian Economists Meet

OW050312 Beijing XINHUA in English 0151 GMT
5 Sep 87

[Text] Bucharest, September 4 (XINHUA) — The eighth session of the Sino-Romanian Economic and Technical Cooperation Committee opened here this afternoon, with the two governments expressing hopes of expanding their economic relations.

The Sino-Romanian Economic and Technical Cooperation Committee was established in 1978. The seventh session was held in Beijing last November.

Bulgarian Socialist Revolution Marked

OW071044 Beijing XINHUA in English 1034 GMT
7 Sep 87

[Text] Beijing, September 7 (XINHUA) — The Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the China-Bulgaria Friendship Association jointly held a reception to celebrate the 43th anniversary of the victory of Bulgarian socialist revolution.

Xie Bangzhi, president of the China-Bulgaria Friendship Association, and Doncho Donchev, Bulgarian ambassador to China, attended the reception.

CPPCC Envoys Visit Bulgaria

OW090424 Beijing XINHUA in English 0037 GMT
9 Sep 87

[Text] Sofia, September 8 (XINHUA) — Senior Chinese and Bulgarian officials exchanged here today experiences in economic and political reforms underway in both countries, noting that the reforms can lead to a developed and perfected socialism. At their meeting, Wang Enmao, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, and Stanko Todorov, chairman of Bulgaria's National Assembly, briefed each other of the economic development in the two countries. Todorov, also member of the Politburo of the Bulgarian Communist Party, told Wang that Bulgaria is making efforts to raise the per capita income to 9,000-10,000 U.S. dollars by the year 2000 from 3,000 u.s. dollars in 1986. Wang, who arrived

in Sofia Monday from Budapest to continue his East Europe trip, also met with the chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front of Bulgaria, Pencho Kubadinski, and his deputy Sava Delbokov on the same day.

Environmental Cooperation With GDR

OW080846 Beijing XINHUA in English 0722 GMT
8 Sep 87

[Text] Berlin, September 7 (XINHUA) — A Chinese minister left here today for Denmark after discussing with senior Democratic German officials on furthering bilateral cooperation in urban and rural construction and environmental protection. During his visit here, China's minister of urban and rural construction and environmental protection, Ye Rutang, signed with his Democratic German counterparts Hans Reichelt and Wolfgang Junker three protocols calling for an exchange of scientific and technological information in the two fields. Under the three documents, the two countries would further bilateral cooperation in disposing rubbish and sewage and controlling sulphur content in the air. He also met with Democratic German Premier Willi Stoph during his eight-day visit. Ye arrived in Berlin on August 31 for an official visit at the invitation of Reichelt, deputy premier and minister of environmental protection, and Junker, construction minister.

PRC Participates in GDR Trade Fair

OW061552 Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT
6 Sep 87

[Text] Leipzig, September 6 (XINHUA) — The 1987 Leipzig Autumn Trade Fair opened today with some 6000 firms from nearly 100 countries, including China for the first time, part of the week-long event.

Foreign firms have received an extra 4,000 square metres of exhibition space, indicating the growing international flavor of the fair.

Chairman of the German Democratic Republic's Council of Ministers Willi Stoph and other senior government officials attended the opening ceremony of the fair.

While visiting China's exhibition, Stoph said that China's participation in the Leipzig Fair, especially in this fall fair for the first time, contributes to the development of relations of the two countries.

The Chinese Chemical Import and Export Company and the Chinese Medicine Import and Export Company are have a 500-square-meter exhibition hall displaying some 500 chemical products and 800 medical products including medical equipment and Chinese medicine.

New Shaanxi, Nei Monggol Secretaries Named

OW091719 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1605 GMT 9 Sep 87

[Text] Beijing, 9 Sep (XINHUA) — The CPC Central Committee recently made the following decisions:

To appoint Zhang Boxing [1728 0514 5281] as member of the Standing Committee and secretary of the Shaanxi Provincial CPC Committee, and to remove Bai Jinian from the post of member of the Standing Committee and secretary of the Shaanxi Provincial CPC Committee; and to appoint Hou Zongbin [0186 1350 6333] as member of the Standing Committee and deputy secretary of the Shaanxi Provincial CPC Committee and to remove him from the post of member of the Standing Committee and deputy secretary of the Gansu Provincial CPC Committee.

To appoint Wang Qun [3769 5028] as member of the Standing Committee and secretary of the Nei Monggol Autonomous Regional CPC Committee and to remove him from the post of member of the Standing Committee and deputy secretary of the Hubei Provincial CPC Committee; and to remove Zhang Shuguang from the post of member of the Standing Committee and secretary of the Nei Monggol Autonomous Regional CPC Committee.

To approve Xiong Fu's request to resign from the post of editor-in-chief of *Hongqi*, which will be temporarily taken care of by the Deputy Editor-in-Chief Su Xing.

Top Official in Hong Kong To Retire Soon

HK090319 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA
MORNING POST in English 9 Sep 87 p 5

[by Terry Cheng]

[Text] Mr Fei Yiming, publisher of the China-affiliated *Ta Kung Pao* daily and a member of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, is expected to retire next year at the age of 80.

However, Mr Fei, who is presently ill in Beijing, is likely to remain as vice-chairman of the Basic Law Drafting committee.

His departure is expected to be followed by the retirement of two other key figures at the paper.

Besides Mr Fei, the chief editor Li Hsiawen and a senior deputy editor, Mr Chen Pun, will relinquish their posts because they have also passed the normal retirement age.

Mr Fei, considered China's top man in Hong Kong, will have been with its Hong Kong operation for 40 years when he retires. He had worked with the paper for 18 years in China before coming here.

His retirement, due to old age and frail health, will be the end of an era of the prestigious newspaper which was launched in China and later moved to Hong Kong in the late 1940s.

Among those tipped to take up top positions at the daily is Mr Yang Qi, a secretary-general of the *New China News Agency* (NCNA). He is due to retire from the organisation soon.

Mr Yang is now in his mid-60s and said to be in poor health, but his seniority in China's local operation and his strong journalistic background make him a likely candidate.

His chance of joining the pro-Beijing daily is said to have improved after Mr Chen Bojian, a retired vice-director of the NCNA local branch, returned to Hong Kong last month to join the other pro-Beijing daily, *Wen Wei Po*, as a deputy director to assist the aging director.

In his long service with the *Ta Kung Pao*, Mr Fei at times found himself caught in local politics against the Hong Kong Government.

He joined fellow leftists in protest by personally waving Mao's little red book in front of the Government House against British "tyrannical rule" in 1967 when the mainland Cultural Revolution threatened to spill into Hong Kong.

Critics say Mr Fei is very close to the Beijing leadership. During the Cultural Revolution reign of the Gang of Four, led by Jiang Qing — wife of Chairman Mao Tsetung — his newspaper propagated what the clique wished to say.

He explained later that it was against his will and that he had no power but to listen to Beijing.

Mr Fei is apparently considered by Beijing as a top local adviser on Hong Kong affairs. In Mr Deng Xiaoping's meetings with Hong Kong people, whether they were NPC or Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference or Basic Law Drafting Committee members, he always sat next to the paramount leader.

Commentator on Developing Reform Theory

HK090657 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese
28 Aug 87 p 1

[Commentator's article: "It Is Necessary To Speed Up Reforms and Develop the Theory of Reforms"]

[Text] Speeding up reforms will be the basic demand set by the forthcoming 13th Party Congress. It is also an important task of the entire party and people.

A problem that must be solved ahead of others in speeding up reforms is the problem concerning the theory of reforms and construction. Without breaking away from the old concepts and outdated theories that bind people's minds, it is impossible to speed up reforms. This is because these old concepts and outdated theories are important pillars supporting the old and rigid structure. Without smashing rigid ideas and theories, without forming a new perception, and without

making improvement in the ideological and theoretical fields, it is impossible to reform the old, rigid structure and to establish a new structure full of vitality and vigor.

Old, rigid concepts and theories can be summed up mainly as follows: 1) conclusions drawn by our predecessors that have been proved by socialist practice as unsuitable for the actual situation of socialist development; 2) theses put forward by our predecessors according to their practice in the past that have become unsuitable due to the changes in historical conditions; 3) correct conclusions drawn by our predecessors that have been proved unsuccessful due to our dogmatic application of these conclusions; 4) viewpoints of a nonsocialist nature that have been attached to socialism; and 5) viewpoints left over from China's revolutionary war period or taking shape during the initial stage of the founding of the PRC that have been regarded as the necessary, unchanged demands of socialism. If these conclusions, theses, and viewpoints are consolidated and pursued, not only will they hamper the work of speeding up reforms, but they will also harm theoretical research work.

The development of the theory of reforms is determined by the needs of practice. Reforms are developing rapidly and are breaking away from the confines of old theories and concepts. If a theory is falling behind practice or cannot guide practice, this theory will finally be abandoned by practice. Theoretical workers should be aware of this point. They should break away from rigid concepts and theories, develop new theories, and use new theories to enrich reforms.

How can we break away from old and rigid concepts and theories? How can we blaze new trails? Is there any criterion for differentiating the new from the old? The criterion is the productive forces. The fundamental task in socialist society is to develop the productive forces. During the initial stage of socialism, we are facing the contradiction between the increasing material and cultural needs and the backward social production. Reforms will help develop the productive forces and are the only way to solve the contradiction. The only criterion for judging the correctness of a theory is practice. The criterion for judging the correctness of economic theories and policies on socialist construction is whether they are beneficial to developing the productive forces. Theories and policies hampering the development of the productive forces should be discarded, no matter who makes them; theories and policies which help promote the productive forces should be supported and developed in practice. The significance of adhering to and developing Marxism lies here. The reason why Marxism has vitality is that it is combined with practice and helps emancipate the productive forces and propel society and history forward. We say that many theories and concepts are obsolete, outdated, and rigid because they can no longer keep pace with social progress and the development of the social productive forces; some of these

theories and concepts even hamper social progress and the development of the social productive forces. The criterion for judging production tallies with the criterion for judging practice.

While developing the theory of scientific socialism in the course of reforms, it is necessary to systematically remove old and rigid theories and concepts, and in particular, those theories and concepts of a nonsocialist nature that have been attached to socialism. This is a very arduous task. To do a good job in this task, theoretical workers should further emancipate the mind, break away from old conventions that hamper reforms, and boldly carry out explorations; they should go deep into the practice of reforms, concentrate their efforts on investigation and study, and use new practice to judge the correctness of theories and concepts; and they should further unite and cooperate in their research work, "let a hundred schools of thought contend," and carry forward their scientific spirit and creativeness. With the removal of old, outdated, and rigid theories and concepts, we will be able to emancipate the mind, carry out explorations with enterprising spirit, make new contributions to theoretical research, and fundamentally change the situation in which subjective understanding is divorced from practice and theory is lagging behind practice.

Leaders Attend First Arts Festival

Opening Ceremony Described

OW051346 Beijing XINHUA in English 1337 GMT
5 Sep 87

[Text] Beijing, September 5 (XINHUA) — The opening ceremony of China's first Arts Festival turned Capital Gymnasium into a paradise of the arts tonight.

Putting on their best performances, 3,000 performers treated the audience to a varied and interesting program.

The 18,000 spectators included workers, farmers, soldiers, officials and Chinese Communist Party and state leaders. Also attending the show were 100 foreign ambassadors and their wives.

Facing the rostrum was the banner, "China Arts Festival" written by senior Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping, and below it a row of colorful flags. Front and center was the festival logo, a white design of the Chinese character for art on a green background.

The hall was flooded with lights and filled with applause when Chinese leader Zhao Ziyang and other party and state leaders came in.

"China's first arts festival will display the country best in the performing arts in recent years," Wan Li, vice-premier and the festival's chairman, said, "and China has been successful in passing on its traditional arts and learning performance techniques from other countries."

He expressed the hope that more and better performances, plays and operas will be created to better reflect the real life of the Chinese people.

Tonight's performances included different styles of singing, local opera and comedy, but what audiences liked best were the large-scale dances and acrobatic shows.

The festival will last for 20 days, during which Beijing art lovers can choose from 149 concerts, recitals, dances, ballets, dramas, traditional Chinese operas, acrobatic shows, puppet shows, shadow plays and traditional ballad singing and story-telling.

Wan Li Speaks

*OW080805 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1530 GMT 5 Sep 87*

[By reporters Guo Lingchun and Qin Jie]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 5 Sep (XINHUA) — Five Chinese characters inscribed by Deng Xiaoping and meaning "Chinese Arts Festival" stood out under the brilliant light. Surrounding this inscription were numerous people and a sea of flowers composed of bouquets. Tonight Zhao Ziyang and other party and state leaders walked into the beautifully decorated Capital Gymnasium. Then the magnificent national anthem was played to mark the opening of the first Chinese Arts Festival, an event dedicated to the era of rapid progress.

At this inaugural ceremony, Wan Li, vice premier of State Council and chairman of the arts festival, on behalf of the party Central Committee and the State Council, paid high respects to the broad masses of art workers who have contributed to the prosperity of art work in our country.

Wan Li described the arts festival as "a major event in the cultural life of our country" because it "epitomizes China's excellent achievements in developing artistic creations and the performing arts in recent years" and "reflects the remarkable results in inheriting and carrying forward the fine artistic traditions of our country and in drawing on the experience of foreign arts and absorbing those things that are useful from their accomplishments." He also pointed out that there still is a gap between present art work and the demands of the times and the people. Accordingly, he encouraged art workers to be bold in making new explorations and creations and to more self-consciously plunge themselves into the mighty current of the times characterized by reform and construction. [passage omitted]

The inaugural ceremony was presided over by Wang Meng, minister of culture and vice chairman of this arts festival.

Others present on the occasion tonight included Xi Zhongxun, Fang Yi, Tian Jiyun, Qiao Shi, Li Peng, Yang Shangkun, Yang Dezhi, Yu Qiuli, Hu Qili, Yao Yilin, Ni Zhifu, Chen Pixian, Deng Lique, Hao Jianxiu, Wang Zhen, Bo Yibo, Wang Ping, Wang Shoudao, Liu Lantao, Li Yimang, Li Desheng, Song Shilun, Chen Xilian, Huang Zhen, Huang Huoqing, Cheng Zihua, Wang Heshou, Han Guang, Wang Renzhong, Zhu Xuefan, Bangen Erdini Qoigy Gyancan, Zhou Gucheng, Liao Hansheng, Chu Tunan, Kang Shien, Song Ping, Yang

Jingren, Kang Keqing, Hu Ziang, Qian Changzhao, Yang Chengwu, Chen Zaidao, Lu Zhengcao, Zhou Peiyuan, Burhan Shahidi, Miao Yuntai, Qu Wu, Ma Wenrui, Lei Jieqiong, and Wang Feng.

Foreign envoys to China, journalists stationed in Beijing, and foreign friends who had come for this arts festival also attended the inaugural ceremony.

Wan Li on Artistic Creation

*OW051610 Beijing XINHUA in English 1540 GMT
5 Sep 87*

[Text] Beijing, September 5 (XINHUA) — Vice-Premier Wan Li today called on Chinese artists to uphold the "orientation of arts serving socialism and the people."

At the same time, he said at the opening ceremony of the first China Art Festival, there is the need to adhere to the principle of letting one hundred flowers blossom, weeding through the old to bring forth the new, and making things foreign serve China and things ancient serve the present times.

He reaffirmed the policy of free development for different forms and styles in artistic creation and free discussions of different points of view and schools in artistic theories.

He encouraged artists to be bold in creating things new through exploration and plunge themselves into ongoing reforms and construction, and asked party organizations and governments at all levels to support art work.

China's on-going reforms and the open policy provide vast prospects and rich sources of inspiration for artistic development, he said.

"Arts should suit the needs of our times, reflect the feelings of the people and their heroic deeds, and demonstrate their creativeness and devotion," he said.

Other Officials Attend

*OW060754 Beijing XINHUA in English 0614 GMT
6 Sep 87*

[Excerpt] Beijing, September 6 (XINHUA) — A Chinese fine arts exhibition, which represents an item of the ongoing first China Art Festival, opened at China Art Gallery here this morning.

Xi Zhongxun, member of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party (CPC) Central Committee, Deng Lique, member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, and Wang Renzhong, vice-chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, attended the opening ceremony. Xi Zhongxun cut the ribbon for the ceremony. [passage omitted]

Leaders Commemorate Birth of Educator

*OW091155 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1522 GMT 4 Sep 87*

[By GUANGMING RIBAO reporter Zhu Zhenguo and XINHUA reporter Zhou Changxin]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 4 Sep (XINHUA) — Some 400 people from various circles in the capital gathered in the

Great Hall of the People this morning to mark the 110th anniversary of the birth of Mr Huang Yanpei — a great patriot, outstanding professional, educator, and noted social work activist in our country — and the 70th founding anniversary of the China Vocational Education Society he launched.

Among those attending this commemorative meeting were Xi Zhongxun, Qiao Shi, Wang Renzhong, Zhu Xuefan, Zhou Gucheng, Yong Yiren, Yang Jingren, Liu Lantao, Hu Ziang, Miao Yuntai, Zhao Puchu, Ye Shengtao, Lei Jieqiong, Yan Mingfu, Zhou Shaojing [0719 4801 7234], Huang Dingchen, and Su Ziheng, as well as Huang Yanpei's relatives, sons, daughters, and friends.

In a speech delivered on the occasion, Xi Zhongxun, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, spoke highly of Huang Yanpei's lofty thoughts for closely following the progress of history, to advance without ceasing, and to pursue the truth for the country and people, as well as his indomitable fighting spirit. He said: Mr Huang Yanpei was originally a successful candidate in the provincial-level imperial examination, but later became an outstanding democratic fighter and faithful patriot, and embarked on the path of cooperating with the CPC. Throughout his life, he cherished the ideal of saving and revitalizing the country, and linked his personal fate closely with the independence, freedom, democracy, and prosperity of the motherland. He made significant contributions to the victory of the democratic revolution, the founding of New China, and the cause of socialist revolution and construction.

Referring to the achievements of the China Vocational Education Society, founded and led by Huang Yanpei, Xi Zhongxun said: The China Vocational Education Society is an educational organization with the longest history in our country, devoted to studying and promoting vocational education. It has trained a great many competent people with high ideals and special skills. Among them, a relatively large number have become the backbone elements for New China's economic construction. Now, development of vocational education has been included in China's Constitution, and has become a major integral part of the drive to reform the educational system. Vocational education is in an unprecedentedly fine situation. This is what we can present to comfort the spirit of Mr Huang Yanpei.

Sun Xiaocun, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the China Democratic National Construction Association, read a written message from Hu Zuewen, chairman of the Central Committee of this association, and president of the China Vocational Education Society. [passage omitted]

An inscription by Peng Zhen, chairman of the NPC Standing Committee: "Commemorate the comrade-in-arms struggling cooperatively for the cause of the liberation and construction of the motherland," was also read. Deng Yingchao, chairman of the CPPCC National

Committee, phoned to express greetings to this commemorative meeting and extend cordial regards to Huang Yanpei's relatives.

In the afternoon, vice chairmen of the CPPCC National Committee Yang Jingren, Qian Changzhao, and Burhan Shahidi, together with the masses from various circles, visited the "Exhibition in Commemoration of the 110th Anniversary of the Birth of Mr Huang Yanpei and the 70th Founding Anniversary of the China Vocational Education Society" in the Museum of Chinese Revolution. [passage omitted]

Hu Qiaomu Hails Northwest Scientists

OW070425 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1543 GMT 5 Sep 87

[By reporter Xi Yongnian]

[Text] Lanzhou, 5 Sep (XINHUA) — Hu Qiaomu, of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, met today in Lanzhou with 32 scientists who are working permanently in the northwest. He encouraged them to continue to carry forward the pioneering spirit of hard work and make fresh contributions to developing the northwest in the new situation of reform and opening to the outside world.

At the meeting, Hu Qiaomu cordially inquired about the scientists work and living conditions and praised their contributions to developing the northwest. He said: The propositions "support the northwest" and "go where conditions are hard" were and are still correct. They were necessary in the past and are especially necessary now. It is imperative to promote and advocate this spirit in the whole of society and, in particular, among the youths. It is very commendable that you are persistently applying yourselves to scientific research in places where conditions are extremely hard for the purpose of serving economic construction. You are advanced elements of our nation who should be fully respected by society. Comrade Deng Xiaoping has pointed out on many occasions that science and technology mean productive forces and that we must respect knowledge and competent people. The posts you are holding and the work you are doing are very important, and the party and government will give still greater support to your posts and work in the days to come.

Referring to the role of science and technology in serving economic construction, he pointed out: Scientific research covers a very wide spectrum. In general, it serves economic construction as its central goal, either directly or indirectly. Applied scientific research serves economic construction directly, whereas it takes longer for results of basic theoretical research to be applied to production and construction, thus serving production and construction only in an indirect way. In either case, scientific research requires the cooperation of economic departments. Moreover, scientific research includes some areas that belong to social science research, and the

results of such search may yield only temporary social benefits. However, since all these aspects of scientific research are necessary and are part of the integrated scientific system of our country, we should not overlook the value of any of them. Our entire scientific research system must be oriented toward serving the general goal of economic construction.

Gansu Governor Jia Zhijie and President of the Chinese Academy of Sciences Zhou Guangzhao were present at the meeting.

Wan Li, Leaders End Tennis Tournament
OW081347 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1146 GMT 6 Sep 87

[By correspondent Cha Xinxu and reporter Wang Yueyou]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 6 Sep (XINHUA) — The 1987 "Yuanlao Cup" tennis invitational tournament sponsored by the Beijing International Tennis Center ended today. The "veteran team" of Wan Li and Li Furong emerged as champion of the tournament. The Zhang Baifa-Tian Shuyuan team came in second. The Hu Qili-Wang Fucheng and He Zhengwen-Wen Yichang teams tied for third place. [passage omitted]

Li Peng and Tian Jiyun also took part in the tournament. They teamed up respectively with Xu Yinsheng and Wang Yuting and tied for fifth place. [passage omitted]

Leaders Mourn Rao Bin's Death
OW072158 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1442 GMT 7 Sep 87

[Excerpt] Beijing, 7 Sep (XINHUA) — A ceremony to inter the ashes of Rao Bin, member of the Advisory Commission of the CPC Central Committee and former minister and secretary of the party group of the Ministry of the first Machine-Building Industry, was held at the auditorium of the Babaoshan Cemetery of Revolutionaries in Beijing today.

Comrade Rao Bin suddenly became ill while conducting an investigative study in Shanghai and died in Shanghai on 29 August 1987 at the age of 74 after failing to respond to medical treatment.

Wreaths were sent from leading comrades Zhao Ziyang, Deng Xiaoping, Li Xiannian, Chen Yun, Hu Yaobang, Peng Zhen, Ulanhu, Wan Li, Xi Zhongxun, Tian Jiyun, Qiao Shi, Li Peng, Yang Shangkun, Yu Qiuli, Hu Qiaomu, Hu Qili, Yao Yilin, Ni Zhifu, Chen Muhua, Wang Zhen, Bo Yibo, and Song Renqiong; as well as from the NPC Standing Committee, the State Council, the Central Advisory Commission, the Central Discipline Inspection Committee, the General Office of the CPC Central Committee, the Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee; Jilin, Heilongjiang, Liaoning, and Hubei Provinces, and Shanghai Municipality.

Among those who attended the interment ceremony were Xi Zhongxun, Yu Qiuli, Ni Zhufu, Wang Zhen, Bo Yibo, Song Renqiong, Wang Ping, Wang Shoudao, Wu Xiuquan, Liu Lantao, Jiang Hua, Li Desheng, Chen Xilian, Duan Junyi, Huang Huoqing, Cheng Zihua, Han Guang, Kang Shien, Song Ping, and Lu Zhengcao. [passage omitted]

Xi Zhongxun at College Anniversary
OW071300 Beijing XINHUA in English 1050 GMT
7 Sep 87

[Text] Beijing, September 7 (XINHUA) — Today marked the 70th anniversary of the Peking Union Medical College and the 30th birthday of the Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences.

The Peking Union Medical College, one of China's key institutions, was founded in September 1917 on the base of the Union Medical College. The Chinese Academy of Sciences, a leading academic institution and comprehensive research center for China's medical sciences, was set up on the base of the National Institute of Health in August, 1956.

"Both organizations have seen great development over the past 30 years and more," said Gu Fangzhou, president of both, "and these two schools boast over 5,500 graduates."

Under the same governing body, the two schools now have three departments, 19 independent institutes and six hospitals, with a staff of over 10,000.

Scientific research done by the 19 research institutes mainly focuses on the basic medical sciences, clinical medicine, pharmacology, and preventive and special medicine, the president said, and from 1956 to 1985, the two schools turned out 654 scientific achievements, of which 12 have received the national award for scientific and technological inventions, and 13 for progress.

International exchange programs are also on the increase, according to Gu, and these two schools have forged relations with 24 countries, and signed formal agreements with eight for scientific cooperation and student exchange.

Xi Zhongxun, member of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, and Minister of Public Health Chen Minzhang made speeches at the ceremony. Other Chinese leaders and guests from Japan, the United States and Canada were also present.

Congratulatory letters were received from party and state leaders including Li Xiannian, Peng Zhen and Deng Yingchao.

Xi Zhongxun at Publication Forum
OW091013 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1119 GMT 8 Sep 87

[Excerpts] Beijing, 8 Sep (XINHUA) — "Encyclopedia of China's Nationalities," a reference book culminating the study of nationalities in China over the past several

decades, has been published by the Shanghai Lexicon Publishing House and will be distributed elsewhere in the country. [passage omitted]

A forum on publication of the lexicon was held this afternoon. Xi Zhongxun, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, Fei Xiaotong, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee, Ismail Amat, chairman of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission, and Lobsen, vice chairman of the commission, attended the forum.

Fang Yi Attends Awards Ceremony

OW081310 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1132 GMT 8 Sep 87

[Text] Beijing, September 8 (XINHUA) — A total of 306 books and essays promoting science were given awards here today.

Among the prize-winning works, 150 were books and the rest, short articles. The contents dealt with natural science, engineering, agriculture and medicine.

He Kang, vice-president of the Chinese Association for Science and Technology, said at today's award-giving ceremony that during the 1980-1985 period, more than 10,000 kinds of science-promotion books were published and 200,000 articles broadcast, with several hundreds of millions of readers and listeners.

A teach-yourself book entitled, "Basic Language" was one of the award-winning books that enjoyed tremendous popularity. The book deals with computer science, and almost every Chinese who has studied computers in the past few years has read this book, which has had a circulation of four million copies.

Another book, "chicken raising in 500 days" sold 1.07 million copies.

The writers of the award-winning books range from prestigious veteran scientists like Qian Xuesen to ordinary workers and students, and writers belonging to ethnic minorities.

Also winning awards were 13 works written in the Mongolian, Uygur and other ethnic minority languages.

Fang Yi, Zhou Gucheng, Yan Jici, Song Jian, Mao Yisheng, Qian Xuesen, and Pei Lisheng attended the meeting and issued awards to writers of prize-winning works and representatives of editors.

Li Peng, Wang Zhen at Teachers' Forum

Li Peng Makes Speech

OW081309 Beijing XINHUA in English 1204 GMT
8 Sep 87

[Text] Beijing, September 8 (XINHUA) — Vice-Premier Li Peng today said, "Further speeding up educational reform is an urgent task" to make it keep pace with the economic reform.

Speaking to 100 outstanding Beijing teachers at a forum to mark teachers' day, which falls September 10, here in the Great Hall of the People, Li explained his plan about this "further reform".

A correct attitude toward the purpose of education must be attained, he said, that is, education must serve socialist modernization.

Li, who is also minister of the State Education Commission, said that effective policies should also be adopted to further arouse the initiatives of the teachers; they are the major force in the reform, he added.

By carrying out the state's decision on the reform of the educational system and the party's educational policy in an all-round way, schools and the whole of society should join their efforts in checking the tendency of blindly pursuing higher grades. To achieve the purpose, appropriate reforms will be carried out in the fields of personnel and wage systems, Li said.

He also said that schools of higher learning should further reform their enrollment and assignment systems, so that graduates can have more freedom in choosing their future work.

Li said that the management system of universities and colleges will be further reformed. That means these schools will be given more decision-making powers.

Secondary and basic education should aim to serve the local development of the economy and the society, he added.

Li urged teachers to discard outdated educational ideas and strive for new experiences and methods. And he expressed his appreciation for the achievements made by the teachers to improve teaching efficiency and their own competence, and for the efforts made by the whole of society to improve the living and working conditions of the teachers.

Li said that the State Council is adopting active measures and he promised that the working and living conditions of the teachers will be further improved when the country's economic condition becomes better.

He also urged the local governments and leaders to try their best to help teachers solve their problems and overcome difficulties.

Also attending today's forum were Wang Zhen, vice-chairman of the Chinese Communist Party Central Advisory Commission, and Zhou Gucheng and Yan Jici, vice-chairmen of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

At Award-Giving Ceremony

OW081316 Beijing XINHUA in English 1219 GMT
8 Sep 87

[Text] Beijing, September 8 (XINHUA) — A national exhibition of paintings, photographs and calligraphy done by teachers opened here today at the Workers

Cultural Palace to mark the third "teachers day", which falls September 10.

Li Peng, vice-premier and minister of the State Education Commission, and Wang Zhen, vice-chairman of the Communist Party Central Advisory Commission, cut the ribbon at the opening ceremony and awarded certificates of merit, cups and other prizes to 19 of the works. A total of 491 works are on display.

The exhibition is sponsored by the State Education Commission and the China Award Foundation for Teachers of Pre-School, Primary and Secondary Education.

It is part of the celebrations for the coming teachers day. In fact, various celebratory activities started last month. For instance, during the summer vacation the State Education Commission offered a special calligraphy training class for teachers and teachers were given holidays in the seaside resorts of Yantai and Beidaihe.

An audio-video publishing house in Beijing published a tape titled, "Best Wishes", in which children sing songs to express their love for their teachers.

Since its setting up last year, the China Award Foundation for Teachers of Pre-School, Primary and Secondary Education has received a total of 27 million yuan in donations from at home and abroad to give rewards to 100 outstanding teachers.

Wang Bingqian at Invention Exhibition

OW051352 Beijing XINHUA in English 1349 GMT
5 Sep 87

[Text] Changchun, September 5 (XINHUA) — Some 816 inventions are competing for gold, silver and bronze medals at the third National Invention Exhibition which opened here today.

One third of the 800 inventors are amateurs, said Wu Heng, president of the Chinese Invention Association, adding that the youngest among them are eight school children all aged 12.

The inventions on display include some winners of national or international prizes, and over 30 percent of them are being used in industrial and agricultural productions, Wu said.

Attending the opening ceremony were Chinese leaders Song Renqiong and Wang Bingqian, and UNESCO Director-General Amadou-Mahtar M'bow and Mrs. M'bow.

Gu Mu Holds Forum in Weihai City

SK080353 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2200 GMT 7 Sep 87

[Text] After conducting a 1-day inspection tour in Weihai, State Councillor Gu Mu held a forum of members of the Weihai City Party Committee on 7 September.

Li Taiqi, secretary of the Weihai City Party Committee, gave a comprehensive briefing to Gu Mu on Weihai City's economic development. Gu Mu was very pleased with the changes in the city in the past few years.

During the forum, Gu Mu pointed out: Although Weihai City has a comparatively good foundation in industry, agriculture, aquaculture and foreign contacts and has achieved rapid development in these fields, it should also conscientiously sum up experiences, study its own strategy for economic development, and formulate more tentative plans, and find more ways to display its own superiority. It should exert more efforts to create brand-name and quality products, and develop aquaculture and fruit processing industry and turn itself into an open, multifunctional, and influential economic center.

Vice Governor Tan Qinglian also attended the forum.

Deng Yingchao Meets Writer Han Sunyin

OW091410 Beijing XINHUA in English 1407 GMT
9 Sep 87

[Text] Beijing, September 9 (XINHUA) — Deng Yingchao, chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and honorary president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, met and had a cordial conversation here today with noted woman writer Han Suyin.

Zhang Wenjin, president of the host association, was present at the meeting.

Han Suyin arrived here September 1.

Minister Urges Good Autumn, Winter Farming

OW081837 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1406 GMT 4 Sep 87

[By reporter Zhou Yichang]

[Text] Beijing, 4 Sep (XINHUA) — At a telephone conference tonight, He Kang, minister of agriculture, animal husbandry, and fisheries, urged all localities to concentrate efforts to make good preparations for this year's autumn farming and to strive to win the first battle for next year's summer harvest of grain and oil-bearing crops in order to ensure a steady growth of agricultural production next year.

He Kang said: Production of China's autumn and winter crops is relatively stable, and the potential for an increase in production is relatively high. In recent years, the production of summer grain and oil-bearing crops has respectively accounted for 20 and 40 percent of total annual production of grain and oil-bearing crops. An increase in summer grain production accounts for a high percentage of the overall increase in grain production for the whole year. Of the increase of 12.4 billion kilograms of grain last year, 30 percent came from an increase in summer grain. However, the production of summer

grain and oil-bearing crops in China has not been developed in a balanced manner, particularly in the south, where over 100 million mu of farmland suitable for winter farming has not been properly used. Therefore, further developing winter agricultural production and expanding multiple crop areas are strategic measures for making up decreasing farmland, ensuring a steady and coordinated development of agriculture, increasing peasants' income, and improving economic results. In recent years, all localities, especially provinces in the south, have seriously regarded autumn and winter crops as important crops of the year. According to recent statistics, all provinces plan to expand autumn and winter farming acreage this year, particularly grain acreage.

Next year is the third year of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, and is a very crucial year for fulfilling the plan. Minister He said: To ensure that total summer grain production next year will equal or exceed the record set in 1986, we must strive to increase the production of rape and green manure crops, and strive for a breakthrough in this year's autumn and winter farming. He urged all localities to truthfully carry out work in the following four areas:

1. They should ensure that the party's policies are properly publicized and implemented. The State Council has decided not to change the contents of next year's grain purchase contracts; to continue to carry out the policy of linking the contracted purchase of grain to the supply of low priced chemical fertilizers and diesel oil, and the issuance of down payments for grain purchase; and to improve cashing methods in order to further arouse peasants' enthusiasm for developing agricultural production. Some provinces have also adopted favorable policies and measures to encourage peasants to develop autumn and winter agricultural production. All localities should make in-depth efforts to extensively publicize these policies and measures among peasants before autumn and winter farming work begins. They should also truthfully carry out these policies and measures in order to whip up cadres' and peasants' enthusiasm in doing good autumn and winter farming.

2. They should have a rational farming plan and a balanced crop mix. Based on the principle of unified planning, balanced crop mix, expanding multiple crop areas, and increasing per mu yield, we should ensure that proper percentages of various crops are produced, and ensure that farming work between seasons is properly done so that coordinated autumn and winter farming work can be expected. Grain and cotton production areas in northern China should appropriately increase cotton acreage. Areas with the appropriate conditions should promote the double crop method for the production of wheat and cotton, and the method of interplanting wheat and cotton. The southern part of the country should promote various types of multiple cropping and alternate cropping systems, develop an interplanting system, and strive to expand the acreage of winter grain, oil-bearing crops, forage, vegetables, and green manure crops in order to ensure a good increase in the production of summer grain and oil-bearing crops.

3. They should strive to promote crucial technologies for increasing yield. We should focus on increasing per mu yield, use fine seeds for large area farming, and simultaneously promote the use of fine seeds and good methods. We should also encourage the masses to stock up on organic fertilizers and increase the application of base fertilizers. In addition to carrying out their bumper harvest plan, all localities should actively promote the use of various high yield growth methods and the technologies for increasing the production of late sown and early sown wheat.

4. They should earnestly strengthen leadership over autumn and winter farming. All localities should ensure the supply of materials for autumn and winter farming, provide necessary technical training services, and ensure that this year's autumn and winter farming tasks will be accomplished fully, duly, and with good results.

Commentator Defines Poverty, Socialism

HK100325 Beijing LILUN YUEKAN in Chinese No 8,
25 Aug 87 pp 1-2

[LILUN YUEKAN commentator's article: "Poverty Is Not Socialism"]

[Text] In 1985, Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out: "The major task of socialism is to develop the productive forces and to gradually enhance the level of people's material and cultural life. The experiences in the 20 years from 1958 to 1978 tell us: Poverty is not socialism, and socialism wants to eliminate poverty. It cannot be said that the socialist demands are met without developing productive forces and improving people's living standard." (The revised and enlarged edition of "Building Socialism With Chinese Characteristics" page 104) He has recently pointed out again that socialism must surely develop productive forces and poverty is not socialism. Although we are pursuing socialism, we are, in fact, not qualified. These remarks of Comrade Deng Xiaoping pose to us an important question of theory, which is that socialism is measured not only with the standard of production relations but also with an important standard of the development of productive forces.

Why must the development of the productive forces be regarded as an important standard for measuring socialism?

First of all, revolution means liberating the productive forces and this is an unalterable principle. The reason for us to overthrow the old society and to build a new socialist society is, in the final analysis, to break the shackles of the old production relations which fetter the development of productive forces and to establish such a production relation: it can urge productive forces to develop more quickly than those of capitalism and result in new labor productivity which is much higher than that of capitalism. We must not forget: this is an essential characteristic of socialism that enables the productive forces to develop more quickly than that in capitalism. We must also not forget: socialism will surely demand

developed social productive forces. As Engels said, only by understanding the big genuine industry can we not vulgarize socialism. In the past, it was the "left" mistake to consider the production relations of being large in size and collective in nature in terms of absolutes, to make a big issue of the production relations in isolation, to go in for "paupers transition" [carrying out transition when economic conditions do not permit], and to even criticize the so-called "theory of productive forces" and this vulgarized socialism. Comrade Deng Xiaoping has repeatedly emphasized that the most basic task of the socialist historical stage is to develop the productive forces and we are required to return to the Marxist stand. We must use the viewpoint of the unity of the productive forces and production relations to understand and treat socialism and regard both the socialist production relations and the development of productive forces as an important standard for measuring socialism so that we can clearly understand the initial stage of socialism, carry out socialist modernization still better, and really adhere to socialism of vitality and scientific significance.

Socialism and communism are not only a social system but also a great ideal of our Communist Party members. As a lofty ideal of mankind, it signifies the elimination of exploitation and oppression and also signifies the elimination of poverty and backwardness. Both the former and latter are especially and basically inseparable from the development of productive forces. Engels incisively pointed out: "Historical antagonism between the exploiting class and exploited class and between the ruling class and the oppressed class up to the present can be explained from the relatively undeveloped productivity of man's labor." When laborers have to spend much time on their own necessary labor so that they have no time to embark on public affairs in society, there will surely be a ruling class and exploiting class which are divorced from practical labor, to engage in these affairs. Only by greatly enhancing productive forces which the big industry possesses can we make the ruling class and exploiting class become superfluous; only by then they can ultimately be "ruthlessly eliminated" ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels" Volume 3 Page 221). The matter is this: Do you really want to eliminate exploitation and oppression? Do you really want socialism and communism? You must be enthusiastic in developing productive forces! To eliminate the unhealthy trend of taking advantage of power to seek private ends and the phenomena of all privileges which deeply disgust the masses, we must surely rely on reform of the relevant systems, strengthen the legal system, inspection, and supervision, and step up the building of socialist spiritual civilization; however, all, in the final analysis, depends on the development of social productive forces. The 10 years of turmoil has fully proved: All good desires and plans for eliminating the difference between classes and all "revolutionary actions" which seem to purify socialism will become not only idle talk but also anti-scientific and antiprogressive perverse acts if they run counter to the basic premise of developing social productive forces. Those words and actions which practically

sabotage or hinder the development of the productive forces under the pretext of revolution will not contribute to the consolidation and development of the socialist system and lead to the revival of many hideous and corrupt phenomena in the old society. Are these not the facts which remain fresh in people's memory?

Developing social productive forces is where the biggest interests of the masses lie. In our country which is at the initial stage of socialism, the large population, poor foundation, and uneven economic development are still our basic national conditions; and the contradiction between backward social production and people's increasing demands on materials and culture is still the current main contradiction of our country. In this situation, if we do not do our utmost to develop social productive forces, our country will not get rich and become powerful, people's livelihood will not improve for a long period of time, and people will not support such socialism. Only by improving the level of people's material and cultural life on the basis of developing productive forces can the people be made see the strong points of socialism from their personal experiences, can socialism be made really attractive, and can the socialist cause of our country be really successful.

It is a summation of the positive and negative experiences in the practice of socialism of our country to regard the development of productive forces as an important standard for measuring socialism. Practice proves that laying stress on the socialist principle in abstract terms by departing from the development of social productive forces is an important source of understanding of many "left" mistakes. In the "left" mistakes which we made in the past now still exist many "left" things which hinder reform, opening up, and invigoration. To develop productive forces, China must now carry out reform, opening up, and invigoration. In the sense of liberating productive forces, reform also means revolution and is the locomotive of historical progress and the advance impetus at the initial stage of socialism. Without reform, the development of productive forces will surely be shackled and the progress of socialist modernization of our country seriously hindered; the bringing of the strong points of socialism into play will be restricted, socialism made unattractive, and an aid objectively given to bourgeois liberalization. In one word, there is no way out without reform. Reform, opening up, and invigoration is, in the final analysis, to find a road of socialist development which suits the national conditions of our country and its starting point and foothold is the initial stage of socialism. It is because of this that it is the general principle and general policy for building socialism with Chinese characteristics; without reform, opening up, and invigoration, there is no socialism with Chinese characteristics. Nevertheless, in the past, the "left" mistakes ignored the standard of productive forces and did many things which were divorced from the practice of the initial stage of socialism; today, the ossified viewpoints still disregard the objective demands on the development of productive forces, some principles are used in abstract terms and in isolation and

unduly emphasized to negate reform, opening up, and invigoration, and numerous obstacles are even set up to make it hard for reform to continue, develop, and go deep. History and realities have all shown: without the important standard of productive forces for measuring socialism, we are liable to act at will and by analogy, can even hold that we can now implement the communist system and come to an absurd conclusion which seriously jeopardizes the socialist cause; while conscientiously adhering to this important standard, we can restrict many erroneous "left" things, take less round-about courses in the socialist cause, and reduce obstacles to the implementation of the correct policy of reform, opening up, and invigoration formulated by the CPC Central Committee.

Although the level of the development of the productive forces of our country is relatively low, the socialist system has already been established under party leadership. This is the necessary historical development of China. We should not waver in or doubt this. We are the adherents of the theory of the unity of productive forces and production relations and of the unity of the economic foundation and superstructure. When we now stress the standard of developing productive forces, we do not exclude the necessary but not additional standard of production relations and the other aspects. We are convinced that if a relatively all-round standard is used to understand and treat socialism, it will surely contribute to the development of the socialist cause and to the prosperity of our socialist motherland!

Enterprises, Universities To Increase Ties

HK091233 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
6 Sep 87 p 1

["Weekly Forum" by Li Xiaoping (2621 2556 1627):
"Enterprises and Universities Should Be 'Connected by Marriage'"]

[Text] Some enterprises are close at hand with the universities around them but they are never in contact with each other. It seems they assume the posture of "you go your way, I will go mine."

There are many reasons attributed to lack of contacts between enterprises and universities close to them. So far as enterprises are concerned, there are in general the following points. First, some large and medium-sized enterprises have failed to realize the importance of science, technology, culture, and education. They misunderstand that universities and colleges are seats of higher learning but they do not have strong financial resources so that cooperation with them is not very profitable. Second, some small enterprises are aware that their workers and staff members are not well educated, their scientific and technological level is low, and their quality cannot meet the needs of competition and development. These enterprises badly need help from universities and colleges around them in culture, education, economic information, technological market, and scientific and technological consultancy. However, they know

they are small in size and weak in strength and they are not well known in society, so they are afraid that those universities and colleges would not be willing to make friends with them.

Such a situation has attributed many losses to both enterprises and universities. As for enterprises, if they are not in contact with universities and colleges, it is difficult for them to confirm their experiences to a theoretical level and raise them to a higher level, and it is difficult for them to obtain latest information and make better choices for carrying out technological transformation and updating equipment. As a result, their competition with other enterprises will be crippled. As for universities and colleges, if they do not link themselves with enterprises, students will find it difficult to test, deepen, and update their theoretical knowledge in the course of production, and teachers can hardly know and anticipate what kind of people enterprises need, and train the real people they want. In addition, universities and colleges, which receive allocation for education from the state, can hardly obtain extra material and financial support from enterprises to face an emergency.

Due to the aforementioned losses, science and technology cannot be quickly transformed into the productive forces and production cannot directly promote scientific and technological development. It has thus reminded me of the "enterprises helping schools" program which is now being launched in hundreds of cities in 50 U.S. states. The U.S. Government has defined this year as a year of "promoting education through concerted efforts of enterprises and schools." According to the program, an enterprise establishes a partnership with a school and the former provides the latter with funds, equipment, teachers and technology and helps solve problems in teaching and studying so as to raise the ability of students, broaden their knowledge and enhance the level of education as a whole. Through such cooperation, enterprises can increase their influence in society and make use of the achievements that universities and colleges have scored in their research work. There is much in the method that we can make use of.

At present education is not wide enough in our country and universities and colleges are not many in number. In view of these facts, we can encourage not one but several enterprises to "connect with a school by marriage." If conditions permit, such connection can be extended to the tertiary industry, departments and the rural areas. The formation of such kind of connecting network will certainly play an inestimable role in our country's economic development and social progress.

Labor Minister on Employment, Reforms

HK090728 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 9 Sep 87 p 4

["Excerpts" of article by Zhao Dongwan, minister of labor and personnel, carried in "CHINA LABOR AND PERSONNEL," outlining reforms in the employment, wage, and government personnel system]

[Text] Since the Third Plenum of the Party's 11th Central Committee in late 1978, two major steps have been taken in the employment system. First, the arbitrary assignment of job-awaiting youths to work posts has been changed into employment through labour and personnel agencies, which are under the direction of the State. In addition, youths are encouraged to organize small businesses on their own or to create new jobs for themselves. About 60 million young people have been thus employed in the past eight years.

Second, a system of employment on a contractual basis began to be instituted in State-run enterprises last October. By April the number of contract workers in the nation had reached 5.52 million. This has helped quicken the process of smashing the "iron rice bowl," (lifelong employment regardless of performance) combating a practice which has long hindered the country's economic development.

Some measures need to be taken to follow up what has already been achieved.

Along with the contract-employment system, a labour arbitration system and labour insurance system should be established.

Employment reforms from now on should focus on transforming and improving the life-employment system under which most of workers in State-run enterprises are hired. At present, life-employment and contract-employment go hand in hand in some factories, which will inevitably give rise to many conflicts of interests between the workers employed on two different bases. The task is by no means an easy one. Workers employed for life are much more "secure" in every way than those hired on a contractual basis. This, among other things, creates powerful resistance to the reform.

For all the difficulties in this regard, the reform can be carried out and yield fruits. The pilot projects launched in Qingdao, Shandong Province, and three other cities have trimmed oversized staff, increased efficiency and infused vitality into enterprises. The experience thus acquired is to be applied to other enterprises across the country.

A social insurance system should be instituted to accommodate the development of the commodity (market-oriented) economy and facilitate the reform of the employment system and socialized labour force management.

Study and research into the problems that have cropped up in employment are also called for. At present, some trades do not attract people and cannot find enough workers. At the same time, many people are waiting for employment. This structural employment problem will exist in the future. Besides the numbers of people who want to be re-employed and to reselect their professions will increase. The surplus work-force in agriculture will pour into the cities. A few million people could do so in the current Seventh Five-year Plan (1986-90).

Aside from employment, reforms of the wage system constitute a very important and sensitive task. In 1985 the wage system applied in government departments and other non-production organizations such as newspapers and schools, which was based on one's seniority and rank, was changed into one based on one's position. This embodies the principles of distribution according to one's work more fairly than the old wage system.

Now it is the turn of enterprises. The wage reform in enterprises will be on the principle of linking one's salary with one's work efficiency. The plans are now being worked out.

Disparities in the wages of government workers in different sectors are also to be dealt with.

The wages of teachers, scientific researchers, doctors and nurses, athletes and coaches will not follow the wage system of government departments. A new wage system will be worked out for these professions.

A study of the relationship between wages and prices is also called for. Since late 1978 much money has been earmarked to increase the salary of government employees. The wage level rose by more than 50 percent in 1986 over 1987. As there have been no reasonable adjustments of relations between wages and prices, people still have complaints.

Additionally, overall control of the wage funds should be strengthened. Now some people complain that small private business people are better off than workers in small township-run factories, who, in turn, are better off than those in collective-run enterprises. And these workers are better off than those in State-run factories. Some surgeons say that they are worse off than barbers. Their complaints, to some extent, mirror the problems in our wage system. Under such circumstances, strengthening overall control has become necessary.

But how? We should follow two major principles. First, the principle of fairness. There should be some differences between the various levels of incomes but they should not be too great in a socialist country like China.

Second is the principle of efficiency. Equality is nothing to go by without work efficiency. In the past, it was common for everyone or no one to have a wage increase. This was essentially inequality in the guise of equality because it did not abide by the principle of distribution according to one's work.

Work has been done on the personnel system, which chiefly concerns government workers. A contract system for personnel has been tentatively instituted. A research programme on the regulations for government workers has been under way for two years. The overall control of the number of government employees is also being strengthened to keep down an already bloated contingent. The distribution of government workers is undergoing readjustment, too.

Here, structural matters are involved. First, the distribution of employees in the different trades and sectors. In this regard, to reinforce legal and economic supervisory work, it is planned to transfer 60,000 cadres to these departments from other departments in 1987 and 1988.

The second is concerned with the hierarchy of government administration, which has four levels; central, provincial, prefectural and city (county). The proportion of cadres at the prefectural and city levels is at present too large. The third involves the calibre of the cadres themselves. The last matter to be dealt with is the proportion of leading cadres to the rank and file.

Paper Holds Economic Forum

HK100513 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese
28 Aug 87 p 1

[Report by Li Chunlin (2621 2504 2651): "GUANGMING RIBAO Editorial Department Invites Some of Beijing's Economic Theoretical and Practical Workers To Attend a Forum on Emancipation of the Mind and Integration of Theory With Practice"]

[Text] In order to give fuller play to the role of the study of economic theories in speeding up the in-depth development of the reform of the economic structure, the *Guangming Ribao* Editorial Department organized on 25 August a forum on further emancipation of the mind, integration of theory with practice, and some other questions relating to the study of economic theories. Some economic theoreticians and some comrades who are working with departments in charge of practical work of the reform attended this forum by invitation. Some participants pointed out during the forum: It is a glorious and arduous task for today's Chinese economic theoretical workers to break away from ossified obsolete thinking and views, get rid of what people have inappropriately added to socialism over a long time, uphold and develop Marxism, and, in accordance with the historical features of the initial stage of socialism, provide a precise guide to speeding up the in-depth development of the reform of the economic structure. This is a glorious and arduous task that Chinese economic theoretical workers should undertake today.

Comrades participating in the forum held that different ideas and views can have an important influence on social practice. If we fail to thoroughly break away from all obsolete concepts and distinguish right from wrong in terms of theory and ideology, we will easily confuse "capitalism" with "socialism" in the course of the reform. Such being the case, reform can hardly carry on. The participants in the forum made an analysis of some obsolete concepts which have been proved to be obvious obstacles to the reform. They pointed out: Some people insist that "the larger in size, more collective, and purer a thing is, the more socialist it will be;" that "the mandatory plan is equal to socialism;" and that "the socialist relations of production can automatically adjust themselves to keep in line with the development of productive forces." In fact, all these views are not innate

in socialism. As for the view that "developing commodity production means promoting capitalism," it is an artificial linking of capitalism with commodity production. Commodity production dates back to several thousands years ago. Associated with different social systems, it has displayed different special characteristics. And the commodity economy is integrated with the features of capitalism only in capitalist society. Of course, among the obsolete concepts, some were set forth by our predecessors but later proved by practice to be invalid; and some had been feasible in the past but have become impracticable now because the objective conditions have changed. Therefore, we must oppose dogmatism in the course of the reform. Engels said: It will be terribly wrong if one expects to find in "*Das Kapital*" a solution leading to the eternal kingdom of communism. This is an actual fact. If every measure taken must be based on guidance provided by books, then how can we manage to invent the principle of one country two system and the contract system? Therefore, we must develop Marxism through the practice of reform.

The participants in the forum highly appreciated the concept of "initial stage of socialism in China," because a scientific division of stages is of important decisive significance to defining our major current tasks, to drawing up correct reform plans, and to persuasively interpreting various phenomena. The participants think it necessary to adopt the "concept of productive forces," which will provide a criterion for the correct evaluation of the reform and greatly help to clarify some questions that were very confused in the past. For example, the private economy is favorable to the development of productive forces in the initial stage of socialism, therefore, the existence of the private economic sector is tolerable and, by the way, it will not affect the nature of Chinese society. So long as the public ownership remains a dominant factor, our country will still be socialist. As for the contracting system and joint stock system introduced into state-owned enterprises, they will not change the nature of the ownership system but expedite the development of the productive forces.

The participants in the forum agreed that since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, Chinese economic theoretical workers have made many achievements in the study of the economic structural reform and socialist modernization of China. Many of the major breakthroughs in the reform of the economic structure are closely related to breakthroughs in economic theories. But, on the whole, the present results of a breakthrough have yet to be deepened and expanded, and we have yet to make a breakthrough in many other fields. Our theoretical research is still lagging far behind the development of the reform. Talking about how economic theoretical workers should further keep their acts in line with reality, emancipate their minds, and blaze new trails to meet the needs of the reform, the participants in the forum made the following suggestions:

1. Over a long period, many Chinese economic theoretical workers have received an education characterized by dogmatism and the socialism as interpreted by them bears obvious traces of the unfashionable Soviet mode. Therefore, in doing economic theoretical work today, we must restudy Marxism and socialism in light of the reality of reform, emancipate our minds, and enrich the existing theories. With this task accomplished, our economic theoretical work will play a pioneering role in the whole society.

2. Our economic theoretical workers must adhere to the principle of integration of theory and practice, sum up and analyze successful experience of reform and draw lessons from faults and mistakes in good time. But they should not be satisfied merely with theoretical study but try to find out the laws of reform and explore the road to socialist modernization with Chinese characteristics in the course of socialist construction, particularly in the course of the current reform, so that they can provide a clear guideline and feasible theoretical guidance for the next stage of the reform.

3. The three links of practice, theoretical study, and policy formulation must be coordinated. Theories are derived from practice, and the latest results of theoretical study must be incorporated in policy formulation. All the members of the society should attach importance to theoretical study and help to create a fine environment so that theory can be applied to reality and theories can properly guide practice. Only in this way will we be able to give fuller play to the role of economic theories in the reform of the economic structure.

4. Economic theoretical workers must bravely and skillfully assimilate those reasonable ingredients of Western economic theories. Of course we must repudiate the "essential theory" of Western economic theories. But their "operation theory," say, the theory depicting economic operation under the conditions of the commodity economy and mass production, can still be used for reference; and the "methodologies" provided by Western economic theories, such as the input-output method, can even be applied directly to our situation in China.

5. We must pay close attention to the development of reform practice and theories in other socialist countries and assimilate their experience. But we surely must take China's actual situation into account and never indulge in any "craze."

The participants in the forum agreed that reform has now become a trend in socialist countries in the world. At the moment, the masses in China are enthusiastic for reform and the central authorities are determined to carry out the reform. We must never miss this fleeting opportunity and hold up the reform, otherwise we will lag behind others. Therefore, our economic theoretical workers must be anxious to speed up reform. They must loudly call on the public to plunge into reform, make proposals for reform, develop a socialist economics with Chinese characteristics in the course of reform, and thus enrich and develop Marxism.

Present at the forum were Gao Shangquan, vice minister of the State Commission for Restructuring Economic System; Wei Xinghua and Zhou Xincheng, professors of the China People's University; Xiao Zhuoji, professor of Beijing University; Xiao Liang, Copy Editor of *Zhongguo Shehui Kexue* [China Social Sciences]; Huang Zhenqi, research fellow of the State Planning Commission; Wu Renzhang, associate research fellow of the Institute of Soviet and Eastern European Studies under the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences; Dong Yulin, head of the Propaganda Department of the Beijing Yanshan Petrochemical Corporation; and Song Jiuru of the Research and Development Center of Shoudu Iron and Steel Company. Also present at the forum were *Guangming Ribao* Editor in Chief Yao Xihua; and Commentary Department head Tao Kai and deputy head Zhang Yide. The forum was presided over by *Guangming Ribao* Assistant Editor in Chief Fang Gongwen.

Editorial Encourages Students To Study
HK100057 Beijing ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO
in Chinese 1 Sep 87 p 1

[Editorial: "Treasure Your Opportunity for Study"]

[Text] The new term has started. University students, new and old alike, are beginning to engage in intense study. On this occasion, we would like to express our hope that every student will be more fervent and get better results in his study.

Generally speaking, the quality of university students is good. They have acquired a broader perception, have quick responses to new knowledge, and can absorb new things fast. Apart from achieving outstanding results in their studies, quite a number of students have also made gratifying successes in their practice. Many students have the potential to become talented people. But we regret to say that some students have neglected their studies and cultivated the bad habit of muddling along. Some of them indulge in playing poker and mahjong and even in gambling, some indulge in drinking wine, some spend their time making love, and some are dejected and apathetic. To crown all, some unheard-of cases have kept emerging in some universities. All this is detrimental to the minds of the students and hampers them from making progress in study. As a result, some students have failed in their examinations.

The fact that these bad habits are growing should be taken into account. Those who have enrolled in universities were generally good and diligent in their studies before they came to universities. But why is it that since they came to universities they have become far less diligent than before? In the final analysis, they think that there is no need worry about their future after entering universities. "Long live 60 marks" has made them think that there is no fear of unemployment in the future so long as they can manage to scrape along in their studies. This indicates that without carrying out educational reform, it is impossible to bring the initiative of the students into play.

On the part of the students, being irresponsible, whiling away their time, and neglecting their studies shows ungratefulness to the state, which has provided them with the opportunities and conditions for study. During one's school days, one is full of spirit and can acquire a lot of knowledge and skills. There is no need elaborate this point. But after graduation, a student will work in society. During the long years of his life, he will need knowledge and skills, no matter what he does. In particular, in a situation where the habit of respecting knowledge, respecting talented people, selecting the good, and discarding the bad is taking shape in society, one will find the going tough if he does not have masterly skills or real ability. Sixty marks can be used to cope with an examination. But this standard is far from being able to help one tackle his job in the future. If worse comes to worse, he might be left behind by the ongoing era. Viewed from the future of the students, the attitude of not treasuring their time and opportunity for study is at least an attitude lacking farsightedness, to say nothing of fulfilling the sincere hope placed by the party and the people on the students and the historical mission the students should shoulder in the course of socialist modernization. The state has spent much money on their studies and has provided them with good conditions for study. Should they not meet the state's expectations with their rich knowledge and talents?

We would like to air our views on the question concerning diplomas. Some students believe that they can fluff up the pillow and have a good sleep once they get a university diploma. This is a misunderstanding. Various types of talented people are in great demand in our society, therefore it keeps its door wide open to university students. But departments and units require the students of good conduct and scholarship who have real ability to perform their duties; these departments and units will not merely look at their diplomas to the neglect of their ability and attitude toward work. Our society will not welcome you if you do not have real ability and learning, no matter what type of diploma you have. Some departments may reluctantly welcome you but will not forgive you if you cannot make a good job of your work, although you have a diploma. How can one acquire real ability and learning? This requires one's effort and diligent study.

Our country is not rich, and only a small number of people can enroll in institutions of high learning. It is lucky that this small number of people can study in universities and receive an education. There is no reason whatsoever for them to let the people, their teachers, and their families down. Students, please treasure your valuable opportunity for study!

Commentator Views Archives Law

HK100117 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
7 Sep 87 p 2

[Commentator's article: "An Important Law for Protecting Resources of Archives"]

[Text] The "Archives Law of the PRC" was adopted by the 22nd Meeting of the NPC Standing Committee and will come into force as of 1 January 1988. This is China's

first law concerning archives, which will play a great role in promoting the development of this work in China and in protecting and using China's rich resources of archives and information.

Archives are direct historical records of state organs, social organizations, and individuals in their political, military, economic, science, and cultural activities and other social practice and are valuable wealth of the country. The Chinese nation has a long history and a glorious revolutionary tradition. In its long-term struggles, a large quantity of archives and documents have been filed. They are important component parts of the brilliant cultural treasure-house of the Chinese nation and important and indispensable conditions for inheriting the fine traditions of the Chinese nation and for continuously developing science and culture. In order to protect and use these archives, we have already established a national-scale archives system, which is under the unified leadership of the state and managed at various levels, and which is playing a positive role in the cause of building socialism. In the past, however, due to the trammels of the "leftist" ideology and the influence of the old force of habit, archives and archives work have still not yet aroused sufficient attention of the people and the society. The phenomena such as not attaching importance to archives and archives work, deliberately damaging, selling, and destroying archives, and taking forcible possession of the state archives have occurred now and then. At the same time, the rich resources of archives and information have not been fully tapped and used. The promulgation of the "archives law" is of great importance to strengthening the management of archives, maintaining the perfection and security of archives, protecting the historical and cultural legacies of the state, and forcefully tapping resources of archives and information so that they can serve the socialist cause better.

In view of China's concrete situation, the "Archives Law of the PRC" has provided our party and state's policies, principles, and practical experiences of the previous years in the form of law and has made definite stipulations on a series of questions including the range of the state archives, the principles for archives work, the organs in charge of archives work and their duties and responsibilities, the management of archives, the use and promulgation of archives, and the people's rights and duties in this field. Thus, it has provided us with a forceful legal guarantee for establishing and developing China's archives work.

The "archives law" is the legal basis for establishing and developing China's archives work. All localities and units must make an examination of their work to see whether they have established and developed this work in accordance with the "archives law." They must adopt effective measure to solve the problems in their work so that the archives work can be established and made

perfect as soon as possible, and so that the archives can be well protected under scientific management and be fully used.

At present, it is necessary to make efforts to publicize the "archives law" through diverse forms so as to enhance the sense of archives of the whole society and to enhance people's sense of responsibility and consciousness in observing laws. It is necessary to protect the seriousness of laws so that laws can be enforced strictly and seriously and those who violate laws can be punished. In this way, we will be able to protect and make full use the archives and make them effectively serve the construction of socialist material and spiritual civilizations and serve the prosperity and development of science and culture.

Wang Meng Writes on Reform Literature
HK100221 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
8 Sep 87 p 5

[Article by Wang Meng (3769 1125): "A Random Talk On Literature With a Theme on Reform"]

[Text] Gratifying results have been achieved in regard to literary works with reform as the subject matter. A large number of fine works have inspired millions of readers. Reform and openness remain a matter of the greatest concern to the masses of people of our country and are a source of excitement. The future of reform, its destiny, and relevant difficulties, ways out, methods of approach and steps... all these are linked to the hearts of the people of China and even to the hearts of many people abroad. Therefore, there is no justification for the argument that reform-related works are not well received by the masses. For example, some television plays dealing with reform, though not perfection itself and though greeted with dissenting views in literary and art circles, have aroused such passion among the masses. This points to people's concern over the business of reform.

But it will take some time to understand reform. Some reform-related works show a trend toward simplification. This shows that our idea of reform is still relatively shallow and childish. One trend is to conceptualize reform. It is made out that reform is just in a struggle with conservative ideas. It is just an impulse on the spur of the moment. Once it prevails, reform will be a great success. Cakes will be offered on a silver platter. Modernization will be a cinch. But actually, this is a far cry from the process of reform. Any seemingly conservative concept is related to various actual interests and to the level of development of actual productivity. For example, where the criticism of the big rice pot is concerned, it is easier said than done. Quite a lot of difficulties are involved in bringing about a real solution. It is also an unusually tough job to overcome egalitarianism. Another trend is polarization. The process of reform is described as a struggle with one side representing reform and one side representing the conservative side. With the conservative side toppled, reform can prevail. In a certain sense, this shows that there still exists the influence of the concept of taking the struggle over lines as the

key link. The process of reform is not just one of struggle but one of construction and development. The level of reform is restrained by the level of development of productivity. Another situation is to put things in terms of idle talk, with reformists or reformers projected in the image of praters.

The appearance of these problems is not due to our having devoted too much space to the description of reform. Rather it is due to our having given too little attention, for that matter. It is due to inadequacy on the part of our writers in regard to actual involvement with reform, research, analysis, awareness, comparison and experience accumulation.

There is one problem about how to portray reform that we have so far not sufficiently understood, or have just begun to understand. In the initial stage of socialism, what are the laws governing people's spiritual life and mental outlook? What is that law-related something that marks conditions about their development? During the period of reform, subject matter still covers a wide range. People can write on the industrial reform, on the rural reform and also on young men and women in love, on family affairs, on history and myth, and on nature. ...No matter what the theme, everything possible should be done to give expression to people's spiritual strength, spiritual vitality, spiritual pursuits and spiritual explorations in this era of overall reform of ours. This despite the fact that it is difficult so far for people to draw abstract and theoretical lines of distinction.

Given the lack of a complete grasp of the laws governing spiritual life in the initial stage of socialism and in the period of reform, various dissenting views are liable to appear, with different formulas likely to be prescribed. For instance, some people contend that the period of reform is one of increasing degeneration with people not influenced by ancient values. It is hoped that China can return to the period of revolutionary war in the forties or fifties, and that people can cherish that kind of lofty, exalted, vigorous and selfless revolutionary spirit linked to the then system of military communism. This idea is prompted by a good starting point. We are meant to quite properly carry on revolutionary traditions. But this also does not mean that by just staying in the rut, we can solve the problem. We must study and solve new conditions and new problems. At that time, we were in a state of war feeding on coarse foods and living in vaults. It is very difficult to again use this way of doing things to organize today's social life. Some old artists said mournfully: When it came to performing a play in those years, the leadership handed down the assignment in the morning with us combining marching with the business of creation. In the evening, as the soldiers rested, we could then give the performance. Now people want money in presenting shows. These players should all be sent to the mountains to get the experience of life. Well, I am all for people getting really involved with the experience of war life. But I have a question. But what should be done after the end of a war? Does this mean that we are then likely to degenerate? Is it that only by relying on revolutionary

war can people's spirits be aroused and elevated to a higher level? Is it that our souls will go to hell once we start peaceful construction and especially construction in various economic forms? What we should learn is exactly how to build spiritual civilization under conditions of carrying out modernization and introducing reform, openness and revitalization.

Also, some reformists have borrowed many new terms from the West. As they talk, they like to mention terms like the structure of dissipation, augmented entropy and negative entropy, or wrote what they called psychology. As they talk, they prate about ambitious plans and making out reform as something as easy as ABC.... It seems as if only this can save China. In fact, in the history of 100 years or so of China, there were often so-called people of the modern school or pretended foreign devils copying something from the West but ending up with nothing achieved only to face the pathetic fate of those isolated.

Therefore, the debate above on reform is quite active and quite heated. But it also points to the awareness of reform being still in a stage of an upsurge in enthusiasm, with its scientific awareness not being completely achieved.

In the new period or the period of overall reform, what is people's mental state or spiritual life like after all? Should there be a creative and pioneering spirit and yet a down-to-earth approach? Given the creative and pioneering spirit alone, people sometimes would turn into dreamers or praters. In China, dreamers and praters, even with very pleasant personalities, often end up with a very pathetic fate and are not welcomed. Reform is a choice fully open but also sober. It is not right for us not to stress the spirit of openness. Nor is it right not to stress the matter of choice. Nor is it right not to stress enthusiasm. Nor is it right not to stress soberness. In this sense, literary works on all subject matter and contemporary writers' works on all subject matter cannot help being restrained by the overall mental state of people in the period of reform. Even some works which, on the face of it, seem to have nothing to do with reform, naturally reflect, more or less, directly or indirectly, the liberalized state of mind of people in the period of reform, so long as they truthfully reflect the thinking, feelings and pulses of people in the contemporary era. The pattern of creation in depicting such a liberalized state of mind is now still being explored by us. We have just taken up two patterns. One is the pattern of the forties and the fifties. Another is "something superficial" of a westernized pattern. Still another pattern is the combination of modern consciousness with oriental aesthetic concepts. This pattern, as a school of thought, can of course be explored. It is also highly interesting and worthy. But it is very difficult to use this pattern to observe and assess the state of mind of most of the people in the contemporary era. It is because this literary pattern is mainly a combination of what is modern and what is ancient. What it lacks is exactly the stuff of China of today.

If there is any contribution that literature should make toward reform, then it should directly reflect reform, put forward problems in reform and call on people to get involved with reform. This is the first level. The second level calls for reflecting the liberalized state of mind of the people and the development of their spiritual potential and reflecting the active state of our people's thinking. Such an active state is constructive and not chaotic or accident-prone. The third level calls for actively stimulating reform through improving the cultural quality and the aesthetic level of the whole nation. The goal of reform is wealth and civilization. Just wealth unaccompanied by civilization is not what we pursue. This phenomenon has begun to appear in the countryside. For example, some people have become rich. They stash their money away underground for fear of being deceived by the bank. In China's feudal society, there were also people who had come into money. On easy street, they either gambled, or found a concubine, or bought themselves tombs. So, there was only wealth, and no civilization. It was impossible to realize real modernization. In this sense, the improvement of spiritual civilization and the development of material production are almost equally important. Therefore, through the development of literature and art, we must gradually cultivate the social habit of respecting and cherishing all creative and constructive mental work and use aesthetic standards to change our own uncivilized habits and customs and uncivilized state of mind. This is also a spur to reform. As a spiritual stimulation to reform, literature should be many-sided. If we look at the relations between literature and reform from these three levels, then the scope would not be excessively narrow.

A final problem is that reform also covers the reform of literature and art. Writing on reform, writers and artists make accusations against different trades pointing out the conservativeness here and the backwardness there. But in a self-review of literature and art itself, we can see that various literature and art systems, such as those related to troupes, writers' associations, and contingents of literature and art commentators, the system of specialized part-time writers, and so forth, similarly have many aspects that need to be reformed. If we ourselves should refrain from carrying out reforms, there is inevitably a trend toward empty talk by letting others act. Literature and art, then, cannot be well developed.

Journal Supports Freedom of Creation

HK090837 Beijing LILUN YUEKAN in Chinese No 6,
25 Jun 87 pp 30-32

[Article by Yang Peijin (2799 0160 3866): "Thoughts on the Freedom of Creation" — "Editor's note: The author is a student of the Department of Advanced Studies of the Central Party School."]

[Text] The literary and art circles have been greatly inspired since the concept freedom of creation was written down in Article 47 of the PRC Constitution. Most comrades have a correct understanding of this concept and can correctly apply it in their own creation

and exploration. Just as it was pointed out in Comrade Deng Xiaoping's article "The Pressing Tasks of the Party on the Organizational and Ideological Fronts," under the guidance of a series of party principles and policies, including literature and art serving the people and socialism, letting a hundred flowers blossom, letting a hundred schools of thought contend, and the freedom of creation, "literature and art have thrived unprecedentedly, and marked progress has been made in reflecting reality in breadth and depth as well as artistic expression. A number of good works have emerged in the form of novels, reports, movies, television plays, modern plays, traditional drama, poetry, music, the fine arts, dancing, and folk art forms. Beyond doubt, the accomplishments are major and should be fully affirmed."

We have seen, however, that not all people can correctly understand and prize the freedom of creation as proposed by the CPC. Some of them have set aside the prerequisite of the freedom of creation, turning it into a pretext for deviating from the party leadership. Some people have openly suggested that the party "should leave literature and art alone for at least 5 years" and made the proposal that all party censorship of literary and art creation be abolished. Under the ideological guidance characterized by such onesided "freedom," some works with rather bad effects have been published, resulting in utterly grave and bad social influences.

Since the beginning of the opposition against bourgeois liberalization, freedom of creation seemed to be seldom talked of in literary and art circles. Some people believe that any discussion on freedom of creation means the pursuit of bourgeois liberalization, and the problems emerging in literary and art creation are the very results of the advocacy of freedom of creation. Such an understanding falls into the same category of onesided and erroneous understanding as mentioned above and has set aside the prerequisite of the party proposal on freedom of creation, making it equal to bourgeois liberalization. The former regards freedom of creation as a pretext for pursuing bourgeois liberalization, and the latter is quite likely to confuse the demarcation line for the opposition to bourgeois liberalization and to affect the healthy development of this struggle.

Then, what should be the correct understanding of the freedom of creation?

Article 7 of the "Resolution of the CPC Central Committee on the Guiding Principle for the Building of Socialist Spiritual Civilization" pointed out: "Regarding academic and artistic issues, it is necessary to abide by the principle stipulated in the Constitution to implement academic freedom, freedom of creation, freedom of discussion, and freedom of criticism and counter-criticism. The purpose of such practices is to correctly give play to the guiding role of Marxism in academic and artistic pursuit and to create an environment of stability and unity and an harmonious democratic atmosphere, so that they may better serve the people and socialism." In his speech greeting the Fourth Chinese Writers and

Artists Congress, Comrade Deng Xiaoping said: "In the production of literature and art, which involves complex mental labor, it is essential that writers and artists follow their own creative spirit. What subjects they should choose for their creative work and how they should deal with these subjects are questions that writers and artists themselves must examine and gradually resolve through practice. There should be no arbitrary meddling in this process." At the same time, he pointed out: "With the four modernizations as our common objective, the road before literature and art should become broader and broader. Guided by the correct principles for creative work, writers and artists should deal with an ever wider range of themes, increasingly vary their means of expression, and dare to blaze new trails."

This indicated to us the following prerequisites:

First, freedom of creation should be confined to the realm of the stipulations in the Constitution, namely, within the realm of the four cardinal principles as stipulated in the Constitution;

Second, freedom of creation should center around the common target of realizing the four modernizations;

Third, freedom of creation should come under the guidance of correct ideas of creation;

Fourth, freedom of creation is for the purpose of better serving the people and socialism.

That means that freedom of creation has a strict target, realm, guiding idea, and purpose. As in all other human behavior, unrestricted freedom does not exist in literary creation. Freedom is possible only when we grasp and master the objective law. When water flows along the riverbed, it may surge with waves and run with all its freedom. But when it breaks the dyke and runs rampant, people will have to restrict its freedom. It is the same case with the freedom of creation. In applying the freedom of creation, one must grasp and master the objective law of the development of social life as well as the law governing literature itself; only then will literary creation be free. The prerequisites mentioned above precisely express such laws. If these laws are neglected and the prerequisites of freedom of creation are not adhered to, the freedom of creation will drift away from the correct direction of the flow and become an ideological trend of bourgeois liberalization that is sure to run rampant. Likewise, if we neglect the fact that freedom of creation is an important means to make socialist literature and art thrive and develop, based on the laws governing the development of social life and literature itself as proposed, while regarding some mistakes emerging in the blazing of new trails and exploration in the subject matters, styles, skills, and genres in literary and art creation as the ideological trends of bourgeois liberalization, then it will be very difficult to resolutely to carry on the current struggle against bourgeois liberalization courageously and healthily. Therefore, "The Circular of the CPC Central Committee on Several Questions

Concerning the Current Opposition to Bourgeois Liberalization" stipulates that the current struggle is chiefly spearheaded against the erroneous ideological trends of attempting to get rid of the CPC leadership and negating the socialist road, and it explicitly points that it was necessary to refrain from linking opposition to bourgeois liberalization with the exploration in literary and artistic style and skill. In his Government Work Report delivered at the Sixth Session of the Fifth NPC, Comrade Zhao Ziyang once again stressed: "In the realm of literary and art creation and academic research, it is necessary to abide by the principle stipulated in the Constitution of continuing to implement freedom of creation, academic freedom, freedom of discussion, and freedom of criticism and counter-criticism and being brave in practice and exploration."

There are certain criteria to tell the ideological trends of bourgeois liberalization in the field of literature and art. In his talk on the theme that the ideological front should refrain from pursuing spiritual pollution, Comrade Deng Xiaoping explicitly pointed out: "Some people ran counter to the requirements of the times and the people on them, while polluting people's souls with their unhealthy ideas, works, and performance ... spreading all sorts of bourgeois and decadent ideas of other exploiting classes, as well as the sentiments of distrust in the socialist and communist cause and the CPC leadership." "They enthusiastically write about the seamy and dark side of things and have gone so far as to fabricate and to distort revolutionary and historical realities. Some of them have gone all out to advocate the so-called 'modernist' ideological trend and openly spread the idea that the supreme objective of literature and art is 'the expression of the self' or the theory of abstract human nature and humanism, believing that the so-called alienation under socialist conditions should become the theme of literary creation, while individual works have even dealt with sex." "It has confused the demarcation line between right and wrong, resulting in pessimism and sluggishness, dissension and discord, the deterioration of people's souls and will, and the rampant growth of all categories of individualism as well as the ideological trends of doubting and even negating socialism and the CPC leadership among some people." This explicitly points out the criteria for us to distinguish between right and wrong and between what is freedom of creation, blazing new trails, and exploration under the prerequisite of adhering to the four cardinal principles and what is spreading bourgeois civilization.

Of course, facing a situation in which a hundred flowers bloom in literary and art creation and the ideological trends of bourgeois liberalization run rampant, the criteria are often not so simple and easy to grasp when we make a specific analysis on controversial works. The series of party principles and policies on literature and art provide writers with a vast scope in their literary creation. Writers may obtain their inspiration from a history of several thousand years, a vast territory that covers tens of thousands of square kilometers, with a variation in styles and genres as well as themes and

subject matter. Although there is no forbidden area in subject matter, writers should be more selective. Thus, the freedom of exploration in their creation will be given play, as well as their world outlook, outlook on life, concept of literature and art, and their stand, viewpoints, and approaches in dealing with a certain subject matter. The differences in dealing with the same subject matter will often help find the differences in the writers' varied subjective motives and objective effects through comparison. At the same time, the differences often show whether or not the writers' understanding of the freedom of creation is correct.

For example: In giving expression to the same subject matter of "the Great Cultural Revolution" from the literature of the wounded to the literature of reflection, many fine works have correctly revealed the historical and social root causes of that disaster, and the great wounds inflicted on the party and the people. At the same time, they have also depicted how genuine communists went through that disaster together with the people, fought arduous struggles against it and won, turning that disaster into a heavy but hard-to-get historical experience, thus making themselves become more mature. They have written about ordeals as well as struggles, their being deceived and awakening, and the cruelty and ugliness of those factional backbones as well as the kindness and firmness of communists and the people. However, some works have only revealed ugliness, making no difference between good and evil, while describing that disaster as something forced upon the people by the CPC and the inevitable outcome of the nature of the CPC. This has led to the people complaining about and distrusting the CPC.

In works dealing with the same subject matter of exposing unhealthy tendencies, many writers have written that it was precisely the party's intention of serving the people that determined the resolute opposition of the party to all unhealthy tendencies, thus making its body all the more healthy. Although such works were filled with ridicule and wrathful remarks, they were full of good intentions; and although they were heavy-hearted and profound, they gave us much food for thought. Even more valuable is the fact that they sang in praise of the images of those new people of the times who dared to fight resolutely against unhealthy tendencies. However, some works have mistakenly described bureaucratism as the offspring of the so-called "mono-party" system of the CPC, and as an unconquerable, stubborn disease. Even if some individuals had overcome and replaced the original bureaucrats, they eventually became bureaucrats themselves. Reading such works, people will only lose faith in the CPC.

In works dealing with the same subject matter of revolutionary history, including the struggles of the Chinese people in modern history, many of them have written about the heroism of the Chinese nation, the devotion of the Chinese Communists, and portrayed numerous shining images that have become the brilliant precious stones in the treasure house of Chinese literature. For example,

the movie script "The Sino-Japanese War of 1884-1885" has turned the most distressing episode in modern Chinese history into a most brilliant page through the character of Deng Shichang. However, some people have gone to all lengths to advocate the bloodiness and cruelty of revolutionary war and war's distortion of human nature and trampling on the soul, only to make people lose their fighting will. Some people have gone so far as to say it would have been better had the Eight-Power Allied Forces occupied China earlier, for the modernization would have been realized long ago. What would have turned out had such a concept been written into literary work? Such examples are many. In recent years, many foreign friends of the cultural circles and friendly cultural bodies have introduced many fine Chinese contemporary works to their own countries with opening up to the world and the increase in cultural exchanges, promoting friendship and mutual understanding. However, like some Taiwan and Hong Kong publications, some people have acclaimed whatever works expose the

seamy side of the CPC as well as those that show doubts or negate socialism. They have written comments on them, published collections of such articles, and produced films on such themes. Should some people criticize these works, they would say there was no freedom of creation in Mainland China. Of course, they were not saying so to help us implement freedom of creation under the guidance of the four cardinal principles, but precisely hoping to guide our writing on the road of bourgeois liberalization. Such a condition has reminded us from another angle that we should strengthen literary and art criticism in a big way; improve the work concerning publication and deciding on awards through discussion; support and encourage those works that inspire revolutionary enthusiasm and courage and beautify the soul; and expand the field of these works while resolutely withstanding those works that spread bourgeois liberalization and other decadent ideas of exploiting classes of every description.

East Region

Anhui Commentator Advocates Reform

OW051235 Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese 11 Aug 87 p 1

[ANHUI RIBAO commentator: "Throw Ourselves into the Torrent of Reforms, Warmly Propagate Them"]

[Text] Reforms are currently proceeding in depth and breadth. To win new victories and greet the convocation of the 13th Party Congress, the vast number of people are participating in reforms with unprecedented zeal. An important mission now confronting theoretical and propaganda workers is to fully understand the urgency and complexities of reform, support it with great fervor, partake in it, promote it, and accelerate its pace to make new contributions to implementing the lines adopted since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and build a socialist society with distinctive Chinese characteristics.

Following that plenary session, Comrade Deng Xiaoping put forward a very important thought, saying that the fundamental task in building socialism is to develop productivity, and that socialism has nothing to do with poverty. This thought scientifically sums up the historical experiences and lessons China has gained and learned during socialist construction. It is an incisive interpretation of the objective standard for socialism, a scientific means for understanding socialism, and a major development of, and contribution to, the Marxist theory of scientific socialism. For the purpose of achieving the fundamental objective of socialist revolution, and considering the basic fact that China is in the initial stage of socialism, the CPC formulated a series of general and specific policies for carrying out reforms, opening to the outside world, and enlivening the economy.

The great work accomplished in reforms has enabled us to further understand they are the fundamental way to develop productivity. Without reforms, we would be hopeless and get nowhere. Did we not say that we have to uphold the four cardinal principles? We cannot do so without carrying out reforms and opening to the outside world. This is because, without doing so, we cannot arouse the people's enthusiasm and creativity, or significantly develop productivity; and our country will not prosper, the people will not be happy and affluent, and we shall not have their support. Thus, our persistence in carrying out reforms and opening to the outside world constitutes an issue bearing closely on the success or failure of socialism, and on the nation's destiny.

People in Anhui have especially close feelings for reforms. Anhui was the pioneer in promoting the output-based contract system. It is a well-known fact that this significant reform has triggered major changes in Anhui's agricultural production, and brought about unexpectedly large successes. Not long ago, Comrade Deng Xiaoping highly evaluated the significance of this reform. Rural economic reform has given impetus to

economic reform in cities. Over the past few years, economic reform has been developing in all cities in Anhui. Reforms have effectively enhanced Anhui's economic and social development. In 1986, Anhui's gross social output reached 67.3 billion yuan, up 128 percent over 1978; its gross industrial and agricultural output reached 44.89 billion yuan, a growth of 135 percent over 1978; and the national income reached 31.4 billion yuan, up 221 percent over 1978. These facts show that reforms are essential for developing social productivity, and that only reforms allow us to do away with poverty and underdevelopment, and build a socialist society with distinctive Chinese characteristics.

The nation's old economic structure is currently being replaced by a new one, constantly giving rise to new issues and problems. As reforms continue to deepen, they will cause readjustments in the interests of various social quarters. While reforms are in the fundamental and long-range interests of hundreds of millions of people, and will bring them prosperity and happiness, we cannot expect the steps of each reform to benefit each and every one at the same time. Moreover, we cannot expect all the measures taken in the course of reform to be absolutely perfect and to produce nothing but positive effects. Such an unrealistic expectation is tantamount to forestalling reform. We must forewarn the masses that it is impossible that no mistakes will be made during the course of reforms; that, while we shall do our best, we must also be ready to pay a price; and that expecting successful reforms to come easily, without any difficulty, is nothing but a fantasy. Similarly, we must reassure the people that, no matter what hardships we encounter, we shall, as the party Central Committee has time and again emphasized, firmly adhere to the line followed since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, remain determined to carry out reforms and open to the outside world, and even quicken our steps, instead of changing course. As such, comrades engaged in propaganda work must constantly explain to the masses the necessity, complexities, and formidability of reforms, so that they will be ideologically prepared to wage an arduous struggle, combat difficulties with one heart and one soul, and take the lead in throwing themselves into reforms.

Unable to keep pace with the requirements of reforms and opening to the outside world, some comrades have, more often than not, become "bookish," and applied "leftist" theories, rigid concepts, and outmoded principles to appraising real life, the constantly changing and developing socialist cause, and the creativity of hundreds of millions of people. However, some of their "theories," "concepts," and "principles" are nothing but a misinterpretation of certain viewpoints of authors of classical Marxism, when they judged the situation at that time, and some others reflect a reactivation of certain practices — which obstruct reforms — of revolutionary bases before the founding of the republic. Such being the case, a pressing task confronting us, especially those who are in charge of theoretical and propaganda work, is to earnestly eradicate those things imposed on socialism.

Not only must we thoroughly restructure the economic system, but also reform the political structure. Reforming the political structure is an objective requirement for thoroughly restructuring the economic, scientific-technological, and educational systems; it is also important for consolidating the successes achieved in those fields. The nation's current ills can be observed in its bureaucratism and feudalism. We must combat these ills by reforming the political structure in order to improve efficiency, reinvigorate vitality, mobilize enthusiasm in all quarters, give full scope to socialist democracy, and perfect the legal system.

However, reforms must proceed positively, cautiously, firmly, and systematically in an environment of stability and unity, and under the leadership of the CPC and the guidance of Marxism. We must constantly help the people understand that any attempt to forsake party leadership and promote "big democracy" will impede reforms and hurt the people's fundamental interests.

Theoretical and propaganda workers throughout Anhui must energize their spirit, forge greater unity, and strive to do their jobs well during the new period. A leading comrade of the central authorities pointed out recently that the line set by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee has been playing a dominating role on all fronts, including the theoretical and propaganda fronts, and that what should be considered most important is the success achieved by personnel on these two fronts. This appraisal tallies entirely with the actual situation on Anhui's theoretical and propaganda fronts. We must realize, however, that there is still a large gap between our theoretical and propaganda work and socialist modernization, and that the performance in that regard is far from able to meet the expectations of our party and people, or to match the great work accomplished by the hundreds of millions of people. Therefore, we must, in particular, continue to rally theoretical and propaganda workers and guide them to make greater contributions to building a Chinese-style socialist society through studying reforms, socialist modernization, and ways to open to the outside world.

Our cause is a great one, and the mission confronting us is formidable. It is hoped that the vast number of theoretical and propaganda workers in Anhui will rally even more closely, firmly adhere to the two basic points [upholding the four cardinal principles; and persist in carrying out reforms, opening to the outside world, and enlivening the economy] of the party line, continue to emancipate their minds, explore courageously, work actively, and fervently throw themselves into the torrent of reforms.

Japanese Delegation Visits Shandong

Meets Acting Governor

*SK060220 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2200 GMT 5 Sep 87*

[Excerpts] On the morning of 5 September at the provincial People's Government building, Jiang Chunyun, acting governor of the province, met with an amity

delegation headed by (Muraoka Mitsuru), chief cashier of the Yamaguchi Prefectural bank.

This year is the fifth anniversary of the founding of friendship ties between our province and Yamaguchi Prefecture. Yamaguchi Prefecture will hold exhibitions on landscapes in Jinan, Qingdao, and Weifang Cities during September. The delegation headed by Mr (Muraoka Mitsuru) arrived in Jinan on 4 September to participate in the ribbon-cutting ceremony for the exhibitions.

Acting Governor Jiang Chunyun welcomed the Japanese friends during the meeting. [passage omitted]

Xiao Han, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress, and responsible persons of relevant departments were present at the meeting.

On the evening of 5 September at the Qilu guesthouse, Acting Governor Jiang Chunyun held a reception to celebrate the fifth anniversary of the founding of friendship ties between Shandong Province and Yamaguchi Prefecture and the sponsorship of the exhibitions on the prefecture's landscapes which are about to open in our province. Attending the reception were 120 Japanese friends, including (Muraoka Mitsuru), head of the delegation from Yamaguchi Prefecture, who visited Shandong on behalf of Governor Hirai Ryu; members of the delegation; and members of the friendship visiting delegation headed by Mr (Hirai Takako). Attending the reception were leading comrades, including Su Yiran, chairman of the provincial Advisory Commission; Xiao Han, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress; Yang Yanyin, chairman of the provincial Women's Federation; and Zhai Yongbo, mayor of Jinan City; Jiang Chunyun, acting governor of the province, made a speech at the reception. [passage omitted]

Liang Buting at Exhibit

*SK080357 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2200 GMT 7 Sep 87*

[Text] On the afternoon of 7 September, Liang Buting, secretary of the provincial party committee, went to the provincial industrial goods exhibition hall and watched with great interest the landscapes exhibition of Japan's Yamaguchi Prefecture.

In October 1983, Liang Buting led the Shandong provincial government delegation to visit Yamaguchi Prefecture and was warmly entertained by Hirai Ryu, governor of Yamaguchi Prefecture.

Liang Buting also watched the famous Japanese art of serving tea, and sampled tea along with his entourage. He highly praised this landscapes exhibition.

Shandong's Liang Buting Meets Teachers

*SK091303 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2200 GMT 8 Sep 87*

[Excerpts] On 8 September the Propaganda Department of the provincial party committee and the provincial Education Department invited 20 young and middle-aged university, primary- and middle-school teachers

who have scored outstanding achievements on the educational front to a forum to hail the third Teachers Day. [passage omitted]

Leading comrades of the provincial party committee, the provincial Advisory Commission, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial government, and the provincial CPPCC Committee Liang Buting, Jiang Chunyun, Su Yiran, Wang Jinshan, Li Zhen, Ma Changgui, and Zhou Zhenxing met with the young and middle-aged teachers attending the forum. [passage omitted]

Leading comrades, including Su Yiran, said: We thank teachers for their hard work, and we would like to extend lofty festive greetings to the broad masses of teachers.

Shanghai's Rui Xingwen Visits Exhibit

*OW071313 Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese
1 Sep 87 p 1*

[Excerpts] The Shanghai Municipal Exhibition on Comprehensive Efforts To Promote Social Order officially opened on 1 September. On the afternoon of 31 August, Rui Xingwen, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee; Mayor Jiang Zemin; and other leading comrades went to the Municipal Workers' Culture Palace to see this exhibition. [passage omitted]

Other leading comrades visiting the exhibition on the afternoon of 31 August were Wu Bangguo, Zeng Qinghong, Chen Tiedi, Sun Guizhang, Zhang Dinghong, Shi Zhusan, Wang Liping, Li Guohao, Yang Shifa, and others. Yan Youmin, member of the central party Discipline Inspection Commission, also visited the exhibition.

Rui Xingwen at Reception for Students

*OW090835 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin
2200 GMT 5 Sep 87*

[Excerpts] Some 500 people in Shanghai, who had returned from study abroad, attended a reception at the Exhibition Center on the evening of 5 September. This is the first meeting ever held in the municipality for people returning from study abroad.

Municipal party and government leaders Rui Xingwen, Jiang Zemin, Zeng Qinghong, Chen Tiedi, Mao Jingquan, Zhao Qizheng, Wang Liping, Liu Zhenyuan, and Xia Lijuan were present at the reception. [passage omitted]

On behalf of the municipal party committee and the municipal government, Deputy Secretary Zeng Qinghong extended warm greetings to the students, who had returned to China at different historical times and contributed to the motherland's construction, and their families. [passage omitted]

Shanghai Secretary on Scientific Reform

*OW091129 Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese
28 Aug 87 p 1*

[Excerpts] Shanghai should establish rational mechanisms as soon as possible to promote scientific and technological progress, so that enterprises will bring their

initiative into play and be able to make use of scientific achievements to bring about further technological progress. Rui Xingwen, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee, expressed this view at a discussion with responsible persons of scientific research institutes under the Shanghai Academy of Textile Science, while making an investigation and study tour there yesterday morning. [passage omitted]

Rui Xingwen listened carefully to the opinions of all participants, and discussed problems with them. After discussion, he pointed out: Among the four modernizations, the modernization of industry, agriculture, and national defense cannot to be achieved without advanced science and technology, neither will it be possible to push forward the national economy and attain a comparatively affluent living standard. [passage omitted] Shanghai has the foundation for achieving scientific and technological progress. However, if we fail to take effective measures in this regard, a tendency to lag behind will continue to exist. We must take note of this tendency, have a sense of urgency, and make vigorous efforts to bring about scientific and technological progress. In my opinion, organizational reform in scientific research units is not enough. In this regard, we must also solve the problem of setting up mechanisms for the development of science and technology. Furthermore, we must further use our policy to encourage scientific research units and personnel to develop new technologies and products, rejuvenate enterprises, and turn scientific-technological achievements into a productive force as soon as possible.

Wang Liping, Standing Committee member and secretary general of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee, and responsible comrades from the party committee of the Shanghai Municipal Science and Technology Commission, the municipal Science and Technology Commission, and the Shanghai branch of the Academy of Sciences of China, participated in the discussion.

Zhejiang Secretary Views Militia Work

*OW080831 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service
in Mandarin 0900 GMT 5 Sep 87*

[Text] Xue Ju, secretary of the Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee; Li Qing, commander of the Zhejiang Provincial Military District, and other leading comrades inspected militia work in Zhoushan yesterday and today. They visited an exhibition of militia achievements and watched a militia demonstration exercise at the Zhoushan Oceanic Fishing Company and the Zhoushan No 2 and 3 fishing companies. They expressed satisfaction with the militia work of these units and encouraged militiamen to continue their efforts to make new contributions to the four modernizations and coastal defense.

Xue Ju and the other comrades also visited a young militiamen's home in Putuo Districts Luolun Township. After learning that the home used to be a township government office and that activities conducted at the home were very much welcomed by militiamen and the

masses, Xue Ju said happily: This is good. Some townships are fond of building beautiful offices but show little concern for cultural and recreational activities for the masses. This situation should change.

North Region

Tiananmen Square Saboteur Executed

OW100415 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0137 GMT 9 Sep 87

[Text] Beijing, 9 Sep (XINHUA) — Two criminals were executed by firing squad at an execution ground today. One was Han Jilin, who stole treasures from the Palace Museum, and the other was Deng Qilin who set off explosives at Tiananmen Square.

The Beijing Municipal Intermediate People's Court on 17 August sentenced Han Jilin to death and deprived him of his political rights for life on charges of theft. On 26 August, it also passed the same sentence on Deng Qilin on charges of causing an explosion. Disagreeing with the judgments, both Han and Deng appealed and demanded lighter sentences. During final judgment, the Beijing Municipal Higher People's Court held that their crimes were appropriately determined by the Intermediate People's Court, that the sentences were proper, and that the adjudication procedures were legitimate. On 5 September, the Higher People's Court rejected their appeals, affirmed the original judgments, and approved the death sentences in accordance with the provision that higher people's courts are authorized by the Supreme People's Court according to law to approve some death sentences.

Nei Monggol New Secretary at Conferences

SK100445 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service
in Mandarin 2200 GMT 8 Sep 87

[Text] On 8 September the regional party committee held respectively a conference of secretaries of the party committees and leading party groups of the various departments and units of the organs directly under them, and a television telephone conference of responsible comrades of various league and city party committees to relay the CPC Central Committee's circular on appointing Wang Qun as secretary of the regional party committee and removing Zhang Shuguang from the post of secretary of the regional party committee. Comrade Wang Qun, who arrived in Hohhot on 5 September, is now 60 years old and a native of Hubei. He has conducted army and local leading work for a long time. He has served successively as secretary of county and prefectural party committees, and deputy secretary of the Hubei Provincial CPC Committee and, concurrently, is the secretary of the Wuhan City Party Committee.

Zhang Shuguang presided over and addressed the conferences. He reviewed briefly the work situation during his tenure of office in Nei Monggol. He said: With the correct leadership of the party Central Committee, and the concerted efforts of the people of various nationalities, Nei Monggol has experienced tremendous changes

over the past 4 decades. After the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, it again enters one of the best periods in history. Having worked in Nei Monggol for more than 1 year, I feel that among the work in various fields, stability and unity are very important issues which we should always pay attention to. It is hoped that everyone will greatly value, and actively safeguard and develop the current political situation of stability and unity.

Zhang Shuguang said: The Nei Monggol Autonomous Region is an area with glorious revolutionary traditions, where the basic work of the party is good and can withstand tests. I believe that with the kind concern of the party Central Committee, the leadership of the autonomous regional party committee, and the concerted efforts of the 20 million diligent and brave people of various nationalities throughout the region, Nei Monggol will certainly score greater achievements in its socialist modernization drive in the future, and will become even more prosperous and developed.

Comrade Wang Qun spoke amid warm applause. He said: This is my first meeting with you comrades. First let me extend warm greetings and high respect to you and through you to the cadres and people of various nationalities of various localities, departments, and units.

Wang Qun said: The party Central Committee's decision to send me to work in the Nei Monggol Autonomous Region represents its trust in me. It also represents a new test, and a very good opportunity to study. I will learn much from all the comrades throughout the region.

Comrade Wang Qun relayed to the participating comrades the instructions of central leading comrades on Nei Monggol's work. He said: Central leading comrades pointed out that the Nei Monggol Autonomous Region is a very important strategic area, and that it is the northern frontier of the motherland, and also a strategic base with a great momentum for the four modernizations of the country. With the border line being more than 4,000 km long, Nei Monggol occupies a very important strategic position. Therefore, in terms of either political and economic or military strategic positions, Nei Monggol is very important, and will make tremendous contributions to the four modernizations of the motherland. It is hoped that in line with the actual conditions of Nei Monggol, and with the guidance of the party's line, principles, and policies, we will achieve more rapid and greater development, and will make more contributions. Central leading comrades said that resolute implementation of the principle of unity and construction is very important. Unity and construction are an entity. To unite as one to build socialism with Chinese characteristics is our party's central task in the new historical period. Only when we successfully build a united, prosperous, and strong autonomous region can we win the support of the people. The people of various nationalities in Nei Monggol have united well, cherished ardent love for the motherland, and safeguarded the unity and solidarity of the motherland and various nationalities.

Central leading comrades stressed the need to take the overall situation into account. The overall situation means the four modernizations, the unity, and the solidarity of the motherland. The stability, consolidation, and prosperity represent the overall situation. These principles are the foundation for unity. Central leading comrades pointed out that it is imperative to resolutely implement the principle of developing diverse undertakings while emphasizing forestry and animal husbandry set forth by the regional party committee and government for economic construction in line with the actual conditions of Nei Monggol, which was approved by the central authorities. In implementing this principle, we should proceed from reality, suit measures to local conditions, carry out comprehensive development, and refrain from seeking uniformity. Central leading comrades also said that in carrying out the economic construction principle of developing diverse undertakings while emphasizing forestry and animal husbandry, it is necessary to adopt measures in line with specific local conditions, and achieve a comprehensive development, developing forestry, animal husbandry, farming, or diverse production where conditions permit. Of course, judging from the region as a whole, pastoral areas, and areas where farming and animal husbandry are developed simultaneously occupy a dominant position. Therefore, we should resolutely implement the principle of developing diverse undertakings comprehensively while emphasizing forestry and animal husbandry. In short, we should take local conditions into consideration, develop whatever local conditions permit, and refrain from seeking uniformity. In addition to forestry and animal husbandry, there is another issue concerning grain. On the one hand, we should not stress self-reliance in grain supply prematurely. Nei Monggol has its own distinguishing features. On the other hand, we should adopt a positive attitude and active measures, and work out long-term plans to help the areas suitable for grain production gradually attain self-reliance in grain supply. Central leading comrades pointed out that based on its conditions and resources, Nei Monggol should also actively develop industries, such as woolen textile; hide processing; and garment industries; and salt, alkaline, and coal chemical industries; and fully develop its advantage of abundant resources. It should grasp diverse undertakings, with the focus on forestry and animal husbandry, with one hand, and grasp industries with the other. Without industries, Nei Monggol cannot achieve prosperity, and increase its economic strength. Of course, the basic task is to make a success of forestry, animal husbandry, and farming.

After relaying the instructions of central leading comrades, Wang Qun said: Nei Monggol has very good conditions, and is in one of the best periods in history, and a great period for prosperity and development. Our Nei Monggol has glorious revolutionary traditions; the correct line, principles, and policies of the party; and a foundation built over the past decades. It also has rich resources, diligent and brave people of various nationalities, and several hundred thousand cadres and scientific and technical workers of various nationalities. I am deeply convinced that as long as we work in unity, we will make our region more prosperous and stronger.

Bu He, Qian Fenyong, and Batubagen also spoke at the conferences. They expressed resolute support the party Central Committee's decision, and a warm welcome to Comrade Wang Qun for working in Nei Monggol. They were determined to actively support Comrade Wang Qun to make Nei Monggol's work still more successful.

Attending the conferences were Standing Committee members of the regional party committee, and responsible comrades of the regional Advisory and Discipline Inspection Commissions, People's Congress, government, military district, and CPPCC Committee.

Northeast Region

Joint Meeting on CPPCC Work Held

SK041210 Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese
21 Aug 87 p 1

[Text] A joint conference of CPPCC work sponsored by the three provinces and the autonomous region of northeast China opened in Harbin on 20 August.

The major item on the conference agenda is in line with the new situation and tasks that the CPPCC Committees face: to exchange experience gained in having the campaign to uphold the four cardinal principles serve the principle of conducting reforms, opening to the outside world, and invigorating the economy.

Sun Weiben, Hou Jie, and Zhou Wenhua attended the joint conference to extend their welcome to the participating comrades from the fraternal provinces and autonomous region.

During the opening ceremony of the joint conference, Wang Zhao, chairman of the Heilongjiang Provincial CPPCC Committee, delivered a speech in which he stated: During the past year, after the 1986 joint conference of CPPCC work, the three provinces and autonomous region have achieved new developments in the CPPCC work, have done a great deal of work, and have gained many experiences which should be exchanged at this conference.

Attending the joint conference were Xu Shaofu, chairman of the Liaoning Provincial CPPCC Committee; Yu Jingqing and Yue Weichun, vice chairmen of the Liaoning Provincial CPPCC Committee; Liu Jingzhi, chairman of the Jilin Provincial CPPCC Committee; Luo Yuejia, vice chairman of the Jilin Provincial CPPCC Committee; Wang Zhao, chairman of the Heilongjiang Provincial CPPCC Committee; Bao Zong, Yang Zirong, Wang Weizhi, Guo Shouchang, and Li Min, vice chairmen of the Heilongjiang Provincial CPPCC Committee; and Chen Bingyu and Liu Zhenyi, vice chairmen of the Nei Monggol Autonomous Regional CPPCC Committee.

The joint conference will last for 6 days.

Heilongjiang Secretary Meets Teachers

SK100820 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2100 GMT 8 Sep 87

[Excerpt] On the morning of 8 September, leading comrades of the provincial party committee, the provincial Advisory Commission, the provincial People's Congress,

the provincial government, and the provincial CPPCC Committee respectively traveled to various universities, middle schools, primary schools, and kindergartens in Harbin to visit teachers there and extend holiday greetings to them.

Sun Weiben, secretary of the provincial party committee; and Li Genshen, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and secretary of the Harbin City party committee, traveled to the Harbin Shipbuilding Engineering College to extend holiday greetings to teachers there. Comrade Sun Weiben earnestly said to teachers: Heilongjiang is located in the northern borderland of China, and its economy has developed relatively slowly. In order to invigorate Heilongjiang's economy, we should depend primarily on science, technology, and competent personnel and vigorously develop educational undertakings. Comrade Sun Weiben and Li Genshen listened to a report on the college's situation and inspected its ship pool, machine experimental room, and student dormitory. When Comrade Sun Weiben was told that the college's student dormitory was under unified management and that their bedding was provided by the college and was washed twice a month in a unified manner, he said happily: Creating a fine and comfortable living environment for the students will be conducive to their study. [passage omitted]

Heilongjiang's Sun Weiben Inspects Anda
SK080540 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2100 GMT 7 Sep 87

[Excerpt] On 7 September, Sun Weiben, secretary of the provincial party committee; Governor Hou Jie; and Vice Governor Wang Lianzheng went to Daqing and Anda to inspect the flood situation and to work out plans for antiflood work and to deal with emergencies. They called upon all quarters to exert cooperative efforts to ensure the safety of Daqing.

On the morning of 7 September, Sun Weiben, Hou Jie, and Wang Lianzheng went to Huanghua Lake where the flood situation is most serious to inspect the flood situation at Daqing's 300,000-ton ethylene project.

In the afternoon, responsible persons of Suihua Prefecture, and the cities of Daqing and Anda gave briefings on their antiflood situations. [passage omitted]

CPPCC Group Leaves for Hong Kong
SK091254 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2100 GMT 8 Sep 87

[Text] The CPPCC Committee delegation from Heilongjiang led by Chen Xingjian, with Hong Yaoying as deputy leader, left Harbin by plane at 1200 on 7 September for Hong Kong.

The visiting delegation will stay a few days in Hong Kong. Wang Zhao, chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee; and Wang Weizhi, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, visited all delegation members prior to their departure.

Heilongjiang Reform Revives Economy
HK090634 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 9 Sep 87 p 1

[By staff reporter Guo Zhongshi]

[Text] Harbin — The overall reform of the urban economic system has spread in China's northernmost Heilongjiang Province after eight years of experimentation, achieving tremendous success in reviving the region's economy.

Centred on revitalizing industrial enterprises, the province's urban reformers have so far basically accomplished the readjustment of the production mechanism in local enterprises and created favourable external conditions for these enterprises in the fields of distribution and circulation, said a senior official of the provincial Commission for the Reform of the Economic Structure.

As a result of the reform, the industrial output value of the province has risen by 79.2 per cent over 1978 and the average annual income of workers in urban areas has increased from 1978's 763 yuan to the present 1,276 yuan.

Wang Entao, chief of the commission, told *China Daily* that the factory director responsibility system has been adopted by 83 per cent of the province's large and medium-sized enterprises and more than 90 per cent of the province's 15,000 industrial firms.

The system, which separates factory directors' responsibilities from the role of politics in the management of enterprises, is also benefiting a proportion of the province's commercial entities, Wang said.

He said that the provincial government has decentralized managerial power to local producers who have turned from mandatory production to market-oriented management with full freedom of self-determination in production.

Meanwhile, the collective and private economies have also thrived, he said the number of collectively-run businesses have reached 120,000, 2.5 times that of the 1980 and the total number of privately-owned firms have risen to more than 290,000. [sentence as published]

In the reforms of the past State distribution of materials, the province has set up seven steel markets, Wang said. It is planning to commercialize more materials such as cement, timber, glass and minerals.

"We have successfully eased the strain in the supply of steel with the establishment of steel markets this year," he said.

The province has also created 17 short-term financial markets, 22 urban credit firms and 17 trust investment corporations.

Jilin's Gao Di Visits New Center
SK060452 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service
in Mandarin 0930 GMT 5 Sep 87

[Text] The Jilin *Renmin Ribao* journalists center was formally established in Changchun this morning.

Renmin Ribao Editor in Chief Tan Wenrui paid a special visit to Changchun to preside over the inaugural meeting and declared Comrade (Lin Anda) as acting [words indistinct] journalist of the center.

Gao Di, secretary of the provincial party committee; Gu Changchun, member of the Propaganda Department of the provincial party committee; Gao Wen, vice governor of the province; and Wang Jiatong, mayor of Changchun City, made speeches at the inaugural meeting. They warmly acclaimed the establishment of the center. Also attending the meeting were Wang Zhongyu, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee; and Wu Yixia, secretary of the Changchun City party committee. Responsible comrades of the press units of the central authorities stationed in our province and of the provincial press units in Changchun also attended the meeting.

Gao Di Attends Teacher Commendation

*SK100905 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service
in Mandarin 0930 GMT 9 Sep 87*

[Excerpts] Jilin Province held a commendation meeting at the Hanhu Guesthouse in Changchun City on 9 September for advanced collectives and individuals that are emerging on the educational front. [passage omitted]

Prior to the meeting, leading comrades from the provincial party committee, the provincial Advisory Commission, the provincial People's Congress, the provincial People's Government, the provincial CPPCC Committee, and the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission received representatives from the educational front throughout the province at the Nanhu Guesthouse. [passage omitted]

Seated on the meeting's rostrum were leading comrades, including Gao Di, Wang Daren, Liu Jingzhi, Wang Zhongyu, Liu Yunzhao, Dong Su, Gu Changchun, and Li Deming; and responsible comrades from the provincial Education Commission, the provincial Trade Union Council, the provincial CYL Committee, the provincial Women's Federation, and from the central propaganda and other departments. [passage omitted]

Liaoning's Quan Shuren Meets Teachers

*SK060513 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service
in Mandarin 0930 GMT 5 Sep 87*

[Excerpt] At the invitation of Quan Shuren, secretary of the provincial party committee, 21 teachers and educational workers who are working in Shenyang visited the office of the provincial party committee this morning.

Quan Shuren shook hands with each teacher and said: Because Teachers Day is arriving soon, I would like to have you convey my thanks to all teachers in the province for their hard work over the past year. At the same time, I want to discuss with you ways to improve the province's educational work.

Leading Comrades Quan Shuren, Sun Qi, Shen Xianhui, and Zuo Kun frequently asked the teachers to have some fruit and poured them cups of tea and water at the

discussion meeting. The teachers were very touched. [passage omitted]

DPRK Film Reception in Shenyang

*SK091252 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2100 GMT 8 Sep 87*

[Text] The DPRK Consulate in Shenyang held a film reception on 8 September to hail the 39th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK. Yu Man-pok, consul general of the DPRK Consulate in Shenyang, presided over the reception.

Zuo Kun, vice governor of Liaoning Province; Yu Jingqing, president of Liaoning Province's China-Korea Friendship Association; and Zhang Rongmao, vice mayor of Shenyang City; as well as responsible persons of the provincial and Shenyang City departments concerned were invited to the reception.

Liaoning CYL Committee Elects Leaders

*SK060216 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service
in Mandarin 0930 GMT 5 Sep 87*

[Text] The Eighth Liaoning Provincial CYL Committee held its First Plenary Session in Shenyang on 4 September. The session elected the Standing Committee of the Eighth Liaoning Provincial CYL Committee.

Bao Zhiqiang was elected secretary of the provincial CYL Committee and Jin Dong, (Li Liguao), and (Wang Yeqing) were elected deputy secretaries of the provincial CYL Committee.

On behalf of the provincial party committee, Chen Suzhi, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial party committee, encouraged the newly elected members to conscientiously study ways to define a solid political orientation, to not seek fame or profits, to serve the people wholeheartedly, to work in line with actual conditions, to foster a thinking of supporting the grass roots, to fulfill CYL tasks down to the grass roots, and to base themselves on the original achievements to create a new work level and make new achievements.

Northwest Region

Ningxia's Shen Daren Attends Meeting

*HK090143 Yinchuan Ningxia Regional Service
in Mandarin 2200 GMT 8 Sep 87*

[Text] The regional party committee held a meeting of responsible party-member cadres of prefectures, cities, counties, and districts and of the regional organs on 8 September to relay the spirit of Premier Zhao Ziyang's speeches delivered during his inspection of work in Ningxia. Shen Daren, secretary of the regional party committee, chaired the meeting and told everyone about Premier Zhao Ziyang's inspection of Ningxia.

Shen Daren said: During his inspection, Premier Zhao Ziyang fully endorsed work in Ningxia and made an important speech on the political and economic situation in the region, its economic development strategy,

and questions of stability and unity. Shen Daren expressed the hope that the party and government departments at all levels will seriously implement the spirit of Premier Zhao's speech and work in concert to promote stability and unity and invigorate Ningxia.

Hao Tingzao, deputy secretary of the regional party committee, relayed to the meeting the speech of Premier Zhao Ziyang delivered after hearing work reports from the regional party committee and government. He also relayed Premier Zhao's speech delivered during his inspection of Guyuan Prefecture.

The meeting was attended by leading comrades of the party, government, Army, and CPPCC in the region including Bai Lichen, Xue Hongfu, Hei Baili, Li Yunhe, and Liu Xueji. The participants held panel discussions after the meeting.

Ningxia's Shen Daren Visits Teachers

HK100417 Yinchuan Ningxia Regional Service
in Mandarin 2200 GMT 9 Sep 87

[Summary from poor reception] Ningxia party and government leaders visited various schools in Yinchuan on 9 September to extend Teachers Day greetings to the teachers. These leaders included Shen Daren, Bai Lichen, and Xue Hongfu.

Shen Daren expressed the hope that the teachers will love their profession and train useful and talented people for the state and the region.

Bai Lichen and Liu Xueji visited Ningxia University in the afternoon, where they held a forum with the teachers and listened to their views.

Shaanxi's Zhang Boxing Visits Teachers

HK090243 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2330 GMT 8 Sep 87

[Excerpts] On the eve of Teachers Day, Zhang Boxing, secretary of the provincial party committee; Lin Jizhou, vice governor; and Liang Qi, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial party committee and director of the provincial Science and Technology Commission, went to visit the teachers and students of Northwest Agricultural University. They urged them to achieve still greater success in teaching and research. [passage omitted]

Chatting with the teachers and students, Zhang Boxing said that this university has scored notable achievements in training talented people. You have a great deal to do with improving agriculture in Shaanxi. Agriculture is the foundation, and grain indicates the development of all undertakings. If we cannot make the grade in agriculture, it will be very difficult to develop other undertakings. We cannot just depend on state investment to attain new levels in grain production; we must mainly depend on science and technology. While bringing into full play the role of the existing science and technology personnel, you must vigorously train talented scientists and technicians for agriculture, thus making new contributions to fighting a battle of emancipation in grain.

Zhang Boxing also said that the school must step up ideological and political work, care for the students' daily life, and conduct education for them in hard work and plain living. They should be organized to take part in social practice and sent to places of hardship to steel themselves and to strengthen their sense of social responsibility and work capability.

New Shaanxi Leader Outlines Work Tasks

HK100207 Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese
29 Aug 87 p 1

[Report: "Shaanxi Provincial CPC Secretary Zhang Boxing Addresses Meeting of Leading Cadres at and Above Prefectural and Divisional Level in Xian Area"]

[Text] On 23 August, Zhang Boxing, the provincial party committee secretary, delivered an important speech at a meeting of leading cadres at and above prefectural and divisional level in the Xian area. He asked the people in the whole province to get united, study and work hard, comprehensively and correctly implement the line since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, conduct in a deepgoing way education in upholding the four cardinal principles and promote the struggle against bourgeois liberalization, deepen economic structural reform in the urban and rural areas, further strengthen party building, and make excellent achievements in the building of socialist material and spiritual civilization, to greet the victorious convention of the 13th Party Congress.

In the speech, Comrade Zhang Boxing proposed that the whole province should focus on the following tasks now and for some time:

1. Deepen the struggle against bourgeois liberalization. It is necessary to conduct thorough and meticulous education by using the two books "Uphold the Four Cardinal Principles and Oppose Bourgeois Liberalization" and "Build Socialism With Chinese Characteristics" as the teaching materials. Efforts should be made to organize cadres to study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong thought, economic, political, and legal theories, and so on, so as to constantly raise their theoretical level and improve their steadfastness in politics and their sense of principle and system and their foresight and creativity in work. It is necessary to strengthen propaganda for reform and opening up to the outside world, so as to let the vast numbers of cadres and masses really understand from the practical achievements of construction and reform over the past 9 years the importance of upholding the two basic points in the aspect of integrating theory with practice, and encourage them to further emancipate their minds and blaze new trails. Because holding dialogues between leaders and the masses is a good method of positive education, it is necessary to make the dialogues between the leaders and masses and between the theoretical workers and masses more effective, so as to more extensively listen to the opinions of the masses, discuss and resolve the issues of general concern to the masses, and carry on propaganda and education among the masses in simple terms.

2. Strive to deepen the reform. The economic structural reform should center around invigorating the large and medium-sized enterprises. During the first half of this year, our province did a lot of work in the aspect of contracted management. By the end of July, 630 enterprises owned by the whole people had signed contracts of contracted management, of which 116 are large and medium-sized enterprises, accounting for 60 percent of the large and medium-sized enterprises at the provincial and prefectural levels; and 51 are enterprises directly affiliated to the provincial government, accounting for 52 percent of the total number of such enterprises. However, there is still a long way to go to meet the demands of the provincial party committee and government. Therefore, efforts should be made to really do a good job to quicken the pace of contracted management in accordance with the principle of "fixing the base figures, ensuring the profits delivered to the state, retaining the extra profits, and assuming exclusive responsibility for one's own losses." All state-run enterprises should strive to institute contracted management by the end of this year. According to the practice during the first half of this year, in future contracted management, we should pay serious attention to the following issues: 1) We should determine reasonable base figures to prevent the practice of "overworking the advanced enterprises." 2) The pattern of contracted management should follow no set form and should vary according to the conditions of individual enterprises. 3) We should not just contract the management of money-making enterprises and not of money-losing enterprises. 4) People should not "kill the hen to get the eggs" and "catch the fish by draining the pool" but ensure that the state can get the bigger share of profit and that the enterprises have reserve strength. 5) We should prevent short-term behavior of eating up and dividing everything and leaving no accumulation funds. 6) We should persist in letting enterprises carry on reform on their own expenses and strengthen guidance on the use of enterprise funds. 7) We should integrate practicing contracted management with reforming the leadership structure of enterprises and ensure the implementation of the director responsibility system, the responsibility system for fulfilling fixed targets during one's tenure of office, and the system of doing an audit at the end of a manager's tenure of office in any contracted operations. 8) Attention must be paid to the seriousness, stability, and continuity of policies. While doing well in the operational structural reform of enterprises, we should further promote and perfect the rural reform, the structural reform of commercial circulation, the financial structural reform, the scientific and technological and educational structural reform, the labor system reform, and so on, so as to combine all the economic structural reforms into one and make them promote each other and develop in a coordinated way. As the 13th Party Congress will place political structural reform on the agenda, we should do a good job in preparations for political structural reform in our country from now on.

3. We should earnestly do well the reshuffle of several leading organs. In the first half of next year, the seventh provincial party congress and the seventh provincial People's Congress will be convened. As these are two major affairs in the political life of our province, from now on we should actively carry out preparatory work for the reshuffle. In the final analysis, the issue of leadership groups is an issue of cadres. We must truly select well those appointed to the leadership groups in the light of the principles concerning cadre selection. As the criterion for the selection is possessing both ability and political integrity and all our cadres are cadres of the party and state, as long as the cadres can comply with the conditions governing the "four transformations" of the cadre force, have both ability and political integrity, and work hard, we should continue to employ those who should be employed and promote those who should be promoted.

4. Strengthen the democratic centralism of the party. How do we perfect democratic centralism? 1) We should ask the party-member cadres to earnestly study the relevant theories of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong thought concerning party building as well as the important expositions of the leading comrades of the central authorities regarding democratic centralism, to unify thinking, enhance understanding, and consciously apply the principles of democratic centralism to guide their actions. 2) Members of the party committees at all levels, especially at and above county-level, should consciously take part in dual organizational activities, seriously conduct criticism and self-criticism, promptly expose and resolve the issues existing within the party, and improve their senses of ideology, politics, and principle in party life. 3) It is necessary to straighten out the relations between party secretaries and committee members in both thinking and actions. 4) It is necessary to have good democratic work style and listen extensively to the opinions of the masses. 5) It is necessary to enforce party discipline rigorously. 6) It is necessary to set up various sound regulations and systems in the whole party to place all the leading cadres of the party at all levels under the effective supervision of the party regulations and discipline. People appointed to leadership duties must continue to be subject to constraints.

5. Promote economic work in a down-to-earth manner. To greatly improve the economy of Shaanxi, great efforts must be made to unswervingly grasp well the strategic tasks in six aspects: to boost the reserve strength of agriculture, improve economic results in industry, vigorously develop the township and town enterprises, fully display the role of science and technology in economic and social development, actively develop tourism, and promote opening up to the outside world and the invigoration of circulation. To boost the reserve strength of agriculture, we should depend on, first, the reform; second, the policies; and third, the input. Input includes not only the "hard input" in the aspects of funds and materials but also the "soft input" in the aspects of science and technology, business management, training of talented people, and so on. To promote the "hard

input," we should, 1) adopt the method of having the state, collectives, and individuals work together, 2) continue to build up those farmlands without water conservancy facilities, and transform the saline-alkali fields and low-lying and flooded lands on the basis of protecting the existing farmlands, and constantly increase the acreage of the arable land, 3) extensively carry out the construction of water conservancy works, and 4) further improve the production and supply of the various agricultural production materials, such as chemical fertilizers, farm chemicals, agricultural machinery, diesel fuel, plastic sheeting, and so on. To improve the economic results of industry, we should: 1) readjust the product mix and production structure according to market needs and increase the output of products with a ready market; 2) vigorously grasp the technical progress of enterprises, actively develop new techniques and products, increase designs and varieties, and speed up the regeneration and renewal of products; 3) strengthen enterprise management, comprehensively improve enterprise quality, strive to increase labor productivity, reduce consumption and cost, and constantly improve product quality; and 4) vigorously strengthen the weak links and make great efforts to manage well the four major kinds of large enterprises: those whose output value has reached 100 million yuan, whose tax and profit have amounted to 10 million yuan, whose losses have topped 200,000 yuan, and whose output values have reached 100 million yuan through making transformations and tapping potentials, so as to quicken their development and improve their results. We should attach great importance to tapping the potentials of the enterprises of the defense industry. As an important pillar of the development of the rural economy, the township and town enterprises are a vital new force in the national economy of our province. To achieve great development and narrow the gap with the developed coastal areas, we must further develop the township and town enterprises. The provincial party committee and government have placed great hopes on the township and town enterprises. Last month, the provincial government called a meeting of prefectural commissioners and county governors to hold some special discussions and make arrangements. At present, the most important thing to do is to grasp implementation and achieve results.

6. Foster good work style. At present, bureaucratism is a very serious issue of work style. Proceeding from the interests of the party and state as well as the overall situation of carrying out reform, opening up to the outside world, invigorating the domestic economy, and improving the national economy, we must resolutely oppose bureaucratism and completely and thoroughly serve the people. In the future, our cadres at all levels must strive to achieve the "10 do's and 10 don't's": Go

down to the grass-roots units, and do not stay at the upper levels; seek truth from facts and do not boast and exaggerate; stick to good work style and do not try little tricks; hold more discussion with the masses and do not make subjective assertions; serve the people wholeheartedly and do not act like overlords; treat others as equals and do not scold and lecture to them; be the first to bear hardships and the last to enjoy comforts, and do not seek special treatment; build the party to serve the interests of the people, and do not abuse powers; increase work efficiency and do not argue back and forth; and appoint people on their merits, not by favoritism. We must strictly enforce party discipline, government regulations, and state laws. We must seriously deal with people and cases gravely endangering the party and state according to party discipline and state laws, rather than turning a blind eye and taking a laissez-faire attitude toward them.

Xinjiang Secretary Meets Entrepreneur

*HK091335 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service
in Mandarin 1200 GMT 7 Sep 87*

[Excerpts] This afternoon regional party and government leaders Song Hanliang, Tomur Dawamat, Li Shoushan, and Liang Guobin had a discussion meeting with He Zhanshan, a nationally-known peasant entrepreneur and manager of Bajiahu Village Industrial Company in Urumqi County's Ergong Township, to explore a correct way to hasten development of town and township enterprises in the region.

Song Hanliang and other leading comrades listened with great interest to the peasant entrepreneur's report on how he led all peasants in his village to develop town and township enterprises. They highly valued He Zhanshan's tentative plan on increasing the output value of his village by 5 million yuan annually to reach 40 million yuan by the year of 1990. [passage omitted]

The regional leaders also exchanged views with He Zhanshan on problems of further relaxing policies and creating more external conditions for development of town and township enterprises.

Comrade Song Hanliang said: To vigorously develop town and township enterprises in the region, it is essential that the region have a large number of talented people and peasant entrepreneurs. We must be good at discovering and supporting peasant entrepreneurs. The management departments of town and township enterprises must pay serious attention to the problems of peasant entrepreneurs and let them display their talent in production and other economic activities, so as to promote development of town and township enterprises in the region.

Trade Partners Ask Lower Tariff Rates

OW100443 Taipei CNA in English 0245 GMT
10 Sep 87

[Text] Taipei, Sept. 10 (CNA) — The Finance Ministry said Wednesday that the Republic of China [ROC] Government is seriously considering the requests of some friendly countries to cut tariffs further.

A spokesman for the ministry revealed that the U.S. Government has requested the ROC lower customs tariffs on some 200 farming products, South Korea has asked for tariff cuts on ginseng, the European Common Market has urged cuts on foodstuffs, and South Africa has requested reductions on minerals tariffs.

The spokesman pointed out that almost all the countries in the world have adopted protective measures for their farming and fishery industries and that the ROC should not be an exception. He said that while considering opening the domestic market to foreign farm produce, the ROC Government will do its best to minimize any possible harm to the nation's agriculture.

The Finance Ministry is now revising the nation's import tariff regulations, with tariffs on over 3,400 products expected to be lowered this year.

Publisher Cancels Planned PRC Visit

HK090235 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD
in English 9 Sep 87 p 3

[Text] A publisher from Taipei, who planned to visit China via Hong Kong, yesterday cancelled his plans because he believed his trip was sensitive and could arouse speculation.

Mr Chung Shu-nan, 69, who would have been the first person to visit China with the blessings of the Kuomintang government, told the *Standard* yesterday that he had planned to visit his 71-year-old elder brother and his only family member left in Sichuan Province.

He said he cancelled his plans because he had to "give face" to the authorities concerned.

"It is my own decision not to go for the time being. The government has never tried to stop me, but I do not want to cause trouble as the matter is too sensitive.

The visit could "lead to a false impression" that he was "going to contact the communists," he said.

Mr Chung left Sichuan in 1949 for Hong Kong to work as a critic in rightist publications until invited to Taiwan by the late KMT president, Chiang Kai-shek, in 1960.

Coastal Defenses To Be Investigated

OW090441 Taipei CNA in English 0236 GMT 9 Sep 87

[Text] Taipei, Sept. 9 (CNA) — The Control Yuan Tuesday authorized an investigation of government officials responsible for the Republic of China's [ROC] coastal defenses in view of the fact that recently mainland Chinese fishing boats have been continuously intruding into waters near Taiwan.

The Control Yuan pointed out that these mainland fishing boats have often carried weapons and sometimes even fired on ROC fishermen.

Some Chinese communist cadres among the mainland fishermen have not only obstructed the activities of the ROC fishermen but have also threatened ROC national security, it noted.

The Control Yuan said the investigation is necessary to determine whether the intrusions are the result of negligence on the part of the officials responsible for the nation's coastal defenses.

New Travel Policy to Mainland Viewed

HK100254 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE
in Chinese 1347 GMT 9 Sep 87

[Text] Hong Kong, 9 Sep (ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE) — According to a report from Taipei, *Chung Kuo Shih Pao* said today: The regulations previously promulgated that nonmilitary, governmental, and teaching personnel could go to the mainland to visit their parents, spouses and children, and brothers only after they reached the age of 55 might be changed.

The paper added: While the departments concerned were discussing the issue, they found that "there were technical difficulties in implementing the regulations," and that they "made difficult the effective implementation" of the KMT's "new policy for the mainland." Therefore, a principle of relaxing the regulations might be followed. Apart from servicemen and persons holding public office, other people, including teachers of private schools, are allowed to go to the mainland to visit their relatives regardless of their original provinces, ages, degrees of relationship, political parties, and so on.

Local public opinion believes that this policy is, in essence, no different from the policy of allowing compatriots from the Taiwan region to visit or travel on the mainland.

Hong Kong

Vietnamese Refugee Issue Creates Problems

Direct Talks With Hanoi

HK090311 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING
POST in English 9 Sep 87 p 1

[By Simon Macklin]

[Text] A number of disgruntled Legislative Councillors are threatening to seek direct dialogue with the Hanoi Government in an attempt to find a solution to Hong Kong's worsening Vietnamese refugee problem.

The councillors' move is viewed as a way of embarrassing the British Government into holding diplomatic talks with the Vietnamese Government for a long-term, durable solution.

The convener of the Legislative Council group responsible for refugees, Miss Rita Fan, said the British Government should allow Hong Kong to approach even the United Nations itself.

Councillors have long been annoyed by what they see as the British Government's failure to fulfil its responsibility to the territory on refugees.

They are also annoyed that Hong Kong has been left to pick up the enormous bill caused by the refugee problem.

There are currently about 9,075 Vietnamese refugees in the territory, up by more than 1,000 over the figure of 8,039 at the end of last year.

Up to the end of August, 2,429 Vietnamese refugees had been detained so far this year compared with only 1,800 in the same period last year.

And during the same period, only 1,602 refugees were resettled overseas compared with 2,990 in the first eight months of last year.

Since repeated efforts by the councillors have not persuaded Britain to begin negotiations with Hanoi, the councillors hope their threat to bypass British diplomatic channels will produce a positive response.

A spokesman for the British Foreign Office in London confirmed last night that Britain had not yet held any bilateral discussions with the Vietnamese Government over refugees.

And the spokesman said he saw no possibility of such discussions taking place in the near future.

"While we feel repatriation would be the best solution (to Hong Kong's refugee problem) we could not conceive of such a policy until we could be sure of a humanitarian response from the Vietnamese Government," he said.

"We see no signs of this situation arriving in the near future."

"We are aware of the Vietnamese refugee problem in Hong Kong, and we are always watching the situation. We are conducting talks with other governments, particularly the Canadians and the Australians, with an eye to finding resettlement places," the spokesman said.

A meeting of the Legislative Council group on the refugee issue will be held next Tuesday and it is expected that the move to bypass Whitehall will be raised.

While members are divided on their tactics, they agree that Britain had not responded adequately to their request.

Most feel the problem has dragged on long enough, and unless the British Government can give a good reason for its lack of action, they believe Hong Kong should "go it alone."

Mr Hui Yin-fat said that if the British Government was not willing to do something, "we must do something ourselves — it is a matter of our own preservation".

"We have been suffering as a result of the Vietnamese problem, not the British, so I don't think it will matter if they are embarrassed a little bit."

Mr Desmond Lee said Hong Kong could wait no longer — "our resources are being used up looking after the refugees".

"If the British Government is not prepared to do what the people of Hong Kong want, then we must do something ourselves.

"I would rather the British Government took the initiative because their voice would carry more weight, but if they do not do anything then we must make a move," he said.

A spokesman for the Government Secretariat said a direct approach by the Hong Kong Government to the Vietnamese Government was "out of the question".

"It is just not possible for Hong Kong to approach a foreign Government. Hong Kong is not a sovereign state and the diplomatic machinery just does not exist for such an approach," he said.

The convener of the Legislative Council group, Mrs Fan, said the British Government had not taken the lead on two fronts — either in negotiating with the Vietnamese Government or taking an active role in pursuing resettlement.

"These are the two things we have been pressing the British Government to do for at least three years now," she said.

"Frankly I would like to see the British Government come clean and let Hong Kong settle the problem as we see fit.

"We are paying the bills and carrying the burden and suffering the criticism from other countries — but at the moment we have to rely on the British Government to solve the problem."

She said Hong Kong should be able to unite with other countries in the region and to call a United Nations conference on the Vietnamese refugee issue.

"Britain has sovereignty in Hong Kong and its power must be respected, but sovereignty also means responsibility and it must be seen to fulfil such responsibility," she said.

Mr Ho Sai-chu said it might not be possible for Hong Kong to approach Hanoi directly but it was time "for a concerted effort".

He said if no diplomatic solution could be found, then Hong Kong should look at some "more drastic" solutions, even refusing entry to boat people.

Meeting With UNHCR Head

HK100327 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING
POST in English 10 Sep 87 p 1

[By Bernard Fong]

[Text] Top Hong Kong officials are seeking an urgent meeting with the head of the United Nations High Commission on Refugees (UNHCR), Mr Jean-Pierre Hocke.

Mr Peter C. Wong, head of the Office of the Members of the Executive and Legislative Council (Omelco) security panel, said Mr Hocke was expected to arrive in Hong Kong on Saturday.

Mr Hocke is presently paying his first visit to Hanoi in his UNHCR role.

He has been in Vietnam since Monday and is scheduled to meet the British ambassador to Thailand, Mr Derek Tonkin, in Bangkok tomorrow.

The UNHCR chief is expected in Hong Kong as the Vietnamese refugee issue continues to cause controversy, with Legislative Councillors threatening to go to Hanoi or to the UN to seek a solution.

The question of repatriation of the Vietnamese took on added importance on Tuesday when the convener of the Legislative Council panel studying the issue, Mrs Rita Fan, asked the British Government to allow Hong Kong to approach the UN because Whitehall had not done enough.

Mrs Fan asked that Hong Kong be given the opportunity to seek a diplomatic solution to the problem.

Her call was echoed by her peers, most notably Mr Desmond Lee, Mr Hui Yin-fat and Mr Ho Sai-chu, who said the territory should explore the possibility of sounding out Hanoi, even though Hong Kong was not a sovereign state and had no diplomatic channels with the Vietnamese Government.

Mr Wong said the visit to Hong Kong by Mr Hocke was an opportunity that Omelco could not miss as it tried to solve the refugee problem.

Mr Hui said Hong Kong should co-operate with other Southeast Asian countries in applying pressure on Vietnam to take back its nationals, more than 9,000 of whom were in local refugee camps.

He said the councillors, who were unhappy about the lack of British effort to find an answer to the refugee question, were now considering their own initiative to either talk to the Hanoi Government or bring the issue directly to the UN.

"For our own survival, we may have to adopt drastic measures which we would like to avoid," Mr Hui said.

Another councillor, Mr Desmond Lee, said a meeting with Mr Hocke, coming so soon after his visit to Hanoi, would help Hong Kong understand the situation in Vietnam.

The call for a session with Mr Hocke was also endorsed by Legislative Councillor Mrs Rosanna Tam, who said that since the British were not doing enough it was up to her colleagues to advance Hong Kong's interests by working out a program to repatriate the Vietnamese through the UN refugee agency.

The sense of frustration and desperation was a result of the declining resettlement prospects for the Vietnamese as the refugee population grew to 9,075 from 8,039 at the end of last year.

Mr. Wong, however, reiterated the need for Hong Kong to fulfill its humanitarian obligations whatever the cost while the Government tried to find a lasting answer to the problem.

He rejected the suggestion that Hong Kong adopt a more draconian policy toward the refugees as practised in other Asian countries, including the expulsion of boat people.

"At present we can not afford to care for these people but morally we cannot send them back to sea," Mr Wong said.

Mr Hocke flew to Vietnam for his first visit as head of the refugee agency on Monday.

Mr Hocke flew to Hanoi and was due to return to Bangkok later today.

An official said Mr Hocke was expected to discuss issues including the exodus of boat people from the communist country and the United Nations-sponsored orderly departure program, which allows Vietnamese to leave on regular flights instead of the hazardous sea route.

Mr Bruce Beardsley, head of an American refugee aid office in Bangkok, is also in Vietnam this week for talks on the resettlement of children fathered by Americans during the Vietnam war.

Vietnam is to resume United States interviewing of applicants for the program this week after many months of interruption.

Ad Hoc Group Discusses Issue
HK100341 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 10 Sep 87 p 3

[By Simon Macklin]

[Text] The Government is to look at the possibility of opening another closed camp for newly arriving Vietnamese refugees following concern that the existing refugee centres are becoming overcrowded.

Three emergency centres were opened in August to hold thousands of ex-China Vietnamese illegal immigrants who arrived in Hong Kong.

But the Government hopes to be able to close these centres in the next two months following the success of its "repatriation to China" scheme.

While the number of Vietnamese illegal immigrants is being reduced, genuine refugees arriving from Vietnam are growing in number and the Government is understood to be concerned that the permanent refugee detention centres, such as the Bowring Camp in Tuen Mun and Chi Ma Wan center in Lantau, are becoming overcrowded.

It is believed the Government has already drawn up plans to re-open the Cape Collinson Correctional Institute to hold some of the 1,000 refugees who have arrived in the last two months.

The Cape Collinson site was closed in April last year because of a drop in the territory's refugee population. It is understood this site is better equipped to act as a permanent camp than the areas which were opened as temporary holding centres during the summer.

Meanwhile, another 412 Vietnamese illegal immigrants were repatriated to China yesterday.

This brought the total population of such illegals from China down to around 5,100, compared to some 7,500 in August, when the temporary centres in Tuen Mun, Little Sai Wan and Shamshuipo were opened.

Senior Government officials had earlier expressed concern that the repatriation scheme would be held up by problems in verifying the identity of the illegals with the Chinese authorities.

But a Government spokesman said yesterday repatriation was proceeding without any hitches.

Mrs Rita Fan, the convener of the Legislative Council's [Legco] ad hoc group on refugees, yesterday reiterated her support for the Government's closed camp policy.

"We must continue with this closed camp policy until something better is found," she said.

Mrs Fan said she had her own reservations about her Legco colleagues' suggestion that the Hong Kong Government should negotiate directly with the Hanoi Government for a solution to the refugee problem.

"It (direct dialogue) may not necessarily be fruitful. I have some reservations," she said.

The idea might run into practical problems and the Vietnamese Government might not agree to meet a delegation from Hong Kong, she said.

But Mrs Fan said: "I think there is a need to keep up pressure on the British Government to find a solution."

She said the idea would be considered if it were brought up at the next meeting of the ad hoc group next Tuesday.

"This is an international problem and it would probably be easier to solve if we could establish a common stand with other countries.

"The basic question is what are the councillors going to discuss (with Hanoi) and what do we want to get during the talks ... and if the British Government will be embarrassed.

"The idea might sound interesting but it must be studied and well-planned beforehand.

"If any councillors want to go directly to talk with Hanoi officials, they have the freedom to do so, but not in the name of the council. The Legco group has never discussed this suggestion," Mrs Fan said.

The British Government should give Hong Kong the authority to approach other countries in the region suffering from similar refugee problems, she said.

Bank of China Loans Increase

HK100538 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in English 10-16 Sep 87 p 14

[Text] The Bank of China has granted 6,700 loans worth HK\$2.8 billion (U.S.\$359 million) to the region's industrial enterprises in the first half of this year.

According to the bank's research department, this figure indicates that the loans offered to Hong Kong industries averaged HK\$466 million (U.S.\$59.7 million) monthly, and shows an 80 percent increase compared with industrial loans granted each month in 1986.

Hong Kong's industries are striving to raise their technological level, and the Bank of China lends its support in offering the loans.

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